

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1914.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
At South Kensington.—The SECOND GREAT FETE will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, July 6th and 7th. Doors open at 2. Military Bands at 3.—Admission: on the first day (by tickets previously purchased), Fellows' Friends, 5s. 6d.; Public, 5s.; on the second day, 1s. each.

THE EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE in Marble, Terra-Cotta, &c., with various Coloured Engravings, will be OPENED at the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, South Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July. Admission, 5s. 6d.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.
GREAT SHOW OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, JULY, 1864.

ADMISSION.
MONDAY, JULY 12, 10s. 6d.
TUESDAY, " 19 " 2s. 6d.
WEDNESDAY, " 21 " 2s. 6d.
THURSDAY, " 22 " 2s. 6d.
FRIDAY, " 23 " ONE SHILLING.

For further particulars see Programmes, which may be had on application to H. HALL DARE, Secretary, 15, Hanover-square, London, W.

AT A MEETING held on June 27th, at 17, Manchester-square, Sir David Brewster in the Chair, it was agreed that an ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES of the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH be formed in London. Gentlemen desirous of forming this Association are requested to send their names and address to Dr. MURCHISON, 79, Wimpole-street, W.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.
Members and the public are invited to call at the Office and inspect Three Water-Colour Drawings, recently received from Monsieur Schultz, taken from important Frescoes by Fra Angelico di Rimini, and A. del Sarto, and designed to represent the actual condition of the originals.
84, Old Bond-street. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.
A Chromo-lithograph from the Fresco of Christ among the Doctors, by Luca, at Sarcotis, is NOW READY, as an Occasional Publication.—Price to Members, 5s.; to Strangers, 3s.
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.
84, Old Bond-street.

T. HUGHES, Esq., Author of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' will give a READING from the BRITISH and AMERICAN POETS, at the Literary Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 7, in aid of the Funds of the St. Marylebone Eye Institution. To commence at Eight o'clock.—Front Seats, 3s.; Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at the Literary Institution.

TO LECTURERS.
The Institute Literary and Scientific Society, N. The Lecture Committee will meet on Tuesday, July 19th, to make arrangements for their Annual Course, and will be happy to receive, on or before that day, applications for the delivery of Lectures, &c.
Particulars of subjects, terms, &c., to be addressed to J. J. TIRRETT, Jun., Hon. Sec.
June 20th, 1864.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Patron.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.
The ANNUAL MEETING, for 1864, will be held at WARWICK, July 26 to August 2, at the residence of the President, the LORD LEIGH, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick. Proceedings may now be obtained here daily.
A Museum of Antiquities, Works of Art, &c., will be formed, and Excursions will be made to objects of archaeological interest in the neighbourhood of Warwick.
THOMAS PURNELL, Secretary.
Office of the Institute, 1, Burlington-gardens, W.
June 24, 1864.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS. Old Post Office-place, Church-street.—The Friends and Patrons of the Liverpool Academy and the Society of Fine Arts having last year united in forming the Institution of Fine Arts in Liverpool, under the management of Amateurs and Artists, the ANNUAL EXHIBITION will this year OPEN on SATURDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER, and CLOSE DECEMBER 31st. All Works must arrive in Liverpool on or before the 1st of August. A Prize of Fifty Pounds will be awarded to the best Painting in Oil in the Exhibition.
London Agent, Mr. BOULET, 17, Nassau-street.
Be careful to direct to JAMES T. GOLDFORTH, Secretary to the Institution of Fine Arts, Old Post Office-place, Church-street, Liverpool.
June 18, 1864.

ALEXANDRA PARK, WOOD-GREEN.
Great Northern Railway.
THE GREAT ARCHERY MEETING of the year.
The NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION of ENGLAND will complete for 300s. Prizes, given by the Alexandra Park Company, on July 6, 7, and 8.
As this is the first time the Association has held the meeting near the Metropolis, the attendance is likely to be the largest ever seen at any archery meeting.
The meeting will be held on the new Cricket Ground at the Park, which is eight acres and a half in extent.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Conducted by a German Protestant Lady of great experience, who will give the privilege of a family life to the Young Ladies or Children committed to her care. Every advantage is offered for the health and the moral and intellectual development of the Pupils. The Lady is now in England. References required, and given in Paris and London.—Address C. H., Post-office, Wimbledon, S.W.

SWITZERLAND and the TYROL.—A Clergyman, M.A. Cantab, accustomed to travel, would be happy to meet with a PARTY to accompany him on his next week's tour.—Address X. Y. Z., Mr. Clifford, News-agent, Temple, London.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HENDON, N.W.
Rev. G. D. BARTLEY, M.A., Head-Master.
THE NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, August 3.
Applications for Prospectuses to be made to the HEAD-MASTER at the School, or to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, GRAVESEND.
Head-Master—MR. M. GUTTERIDGE, B.A.
This School combines the main features of the best Middle Schools with the distinctive characteristics of our ancient Classical Schools; and the course of study is such as to fit a Boy either for business or for professional life. Pupils are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations, for the Oxford and Cambridge University Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at the London University.
24th June, 1864.

EDUCATION.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by Queen Elizabeth, for the SONS of GENTLEMEN of limited income exclusively. Board, superior education, including printed books, at a cost to the friends of 35 guineas annually. THREE VACANCIES the ensuing election.—Address HEAD-MASTER, at Messrs. ROBERTS', 113, Cheap-side.

KENSINGTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 30, Kensington-square.—For Tuition in the Classical Division, 15 Guineas per annum; in the English Division, 9 Guineas; in the Preparatory, 6 Guineas.—Prospectuses on application.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS for School. Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION and B.A. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION, &c.—The Rev. W. KIRKUS, LL.B., RECEIVES A FEW PUPILS to Board and Educate, or to prepare for Public Examinations.—For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. KIRKUS, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, London.

BROOMFIELD HOUSE, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS.—MR. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Editor of several Classical Works, receives a small number of PUPILS, whose education is conducted entirely by himself. He has prepared pupils for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, the Oxford Local Examinations, and Public Schools.

GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN of any age will find BOARD and LODGING, Surveillance, and Instruction in Pensionnat de Famille of H. CHÉLARD, Professor, at Weimar, Saxony.

DO YOU TRAVEL?—Practice better than Theory.—DR. ALTSCHUL, Professor of ELOCUTION and of FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, GERMAN, teaches TWO Languages (one through the medium of another) on the same Terms as One, at the Pupils' or at his House. Each Language spoken in his Private Lessons and Classes. Prepares for Army and C.S. EXAMINATIONS.—For Dr. Altschul's free-pressément l'anglais par les langues étrangères.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

DR. ALTSCHUL refers to Peers, Peeresses, Members of Parliament, Government Officials, Clergymen, eminent Military and Naval Men, Distinguished Members of the Learned Professions, as also to Gentlemen of the highest repute in City circles.—former or present Pupils.—all of whom will bear Testimony to the uniform and speedy success which attends his Easy, Natural, Practical and CONVERSATIONAL Method of imparting GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

NOTICE.—The 'ORCHESTRA' will in future be published at 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, by ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—TO MUSIC PUBLISHERS.—All ADVERTISEMENTS for the ORCHESTRA must be sent not later than 4 o'clock on THURSDAY to ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

ASTRONOMY.—TO AMATEUR OBSERVERS.—Published Monthly, the ASTRONOMICAL REGISTER: a Periodical, devoted entirely to the Science of Astronomy.
London: ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—THE ASTRONOMICAL REGISTER will in future be published by ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS.—Messrs. CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN are now prepared to receive and examine MANUSCRIPTS with a view to their publication either on commission or otherwise.—Address CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN, La Belle Sauvage-yard, London, E.C.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given to Ladies and Gentlemen.—For terms apply to PICTOR, 78, Albert-street, Regent's Park.

AN ARTIST, about to make a SKETCHING TOUR IN BRITAIN (partly pedestrian), would be glad to have COMPANION. References given and required.—Address, by letter, C. S. Millman-street.

PENLEY AARON EDWIN, formerly of Southsea, Hants, Artist.—Whoever will communicate the present Address of the above Gentleman, or the Place and Date of his Death, if dead, to Mr. L. CARR, 71, London Wall, London, E., shall be rewarded for his trouble.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. T. LEMALE has REMOVED his Private Dental Practice from 62, Chandos-street, West Strand, TO 20, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE. Attendance, from 10 to 5, Saturdays excepted.

AN EXPERIENCED REPORTER desires an ENGAGEMENT. Ten years' character from one Firm, and other unquestionable references. Age 29.—Address T. B. W., 21, Parr-street, Exeter.

A GENTLEMAN, now employed in Her Majesty's Civil Service, desirous of obtaining an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY to a Nobleman or Private Gentleman: would have no objection to travel abroad. The highest references and testimonials.—Address, in first instance, F. M. X., Post-office, Shrewsbury.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, possessing 500l., may become HALF PARTNER in two established and paying newspapers, published in the South of England, and if desired may, by arrangement, also become a Partner in the Printing Business.—Address Messrs. PASCOOT, Accountants, 106, Strand, W.C.

A YOUNG MAN, of considerable Experience, desires an ENGAGEMENT to conduct the Publication of an Established Weekly or Monthly Newspaper or Periodical, is thoroughly conversant with the duties, and understands the management of the Advertisements. The Advertiser is on the point of completing an Engagement with one of the first London Publishers as to respectability, and ample Security will be given.—Address ALPHA, Post Office, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

THE EDITOR of a LEADING COUNTRY PAPER, who has had considerable experience on the London and Provincial Press, as Editor, Sub-Editor, Reviewer, and Reporter, wants an ENGAGEMENT on a respectable Journal of Local Politics.—A. D., 27, Oulton-place, St. Anne-street, Chester.

TO PRINTERS and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE, A WEEKLY TRADE PAPER of age and standing, having a fair circulation, with a crowded and profitable Advertisement sheet. No type or materials to be taken.—A. B., Mr. Robert Bath, 4, Monument-yard, City.

WANTED, a FACTORY CLERK and TIME-KEEPER.—Must be quick at Accounts, and write a good hand. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.—Apply by letter, stating full particulars of last occupation, age, salary expected, &c., to A. B. C., Manufacturer, care of W. Ostell, Stationer, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

TO AUTHORS, POETS, DOCTORS, and Others.—Several Original, Unpublished Manuscripts, comprising Tales, Essays, Poetry, and Medical Works, the late Property of deceased Writers. All kinds of literary labour promptly attended to at PARSONS'S LITERARY AGENCY, 11a, Carlisle-street, Regent-street, London.

TOURISTS derive additional pleasure in their rambles when acquainted with MINERALS, ROCKS and FOSSILS.—MR. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, London, gives Practical Instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, and from his extensive Collections, comprising many thousand specimens, persons are enabled to obtain a dozen or twenty private lessons to identify the ordinary components of Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts. Mr. Tennant can also supply Elementary Geological Collections at 2, 5, 10, 20 to 100 Guineas each.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a first-class BUSINESS, situated in a very eligible West-Central District of LONDON, is desirous of meeting with a PURCHASER. The Business has been in the same hands over Thirty years, and returns, on the average, 3,000l. per annum. A magnificent and spacious Residence is attached to the Business, and considerable outlay has been expended in interior arrangements. The Rent and Taxes may be cleared by chase the Lease, Goods, Stock, and Furniture.—For further particulars, apply to JAMES, 43, Paternoster-row.

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TO CHURCHMEN.—VALUABLE LIT-ERARY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Literary Property, of decided standing, in thorough organization, is in the Market. In the hands of an able Editor devoted to its interests, with a moderate capital freely at command, it would have great capacity for extension. To a clergyman, or a sound churchman, desirous of a position in the metropolis, which only requires care and capital to become in many respects of singular use, popularity and value, this Advertisement presents an opening. Arrangements for transfer could be made at any period of the current year. The Principal or the Solicitors will be communicated (in their first instance by letter) to be made to the Principal of Abbott, Barton & Co., Advertisement Agents, 10, Strand, W.C.; or, 1, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS.—MURRAY & PATERNOSTER-row, are prepared to enter into arrangements with Authors publishing on their own account, or to plan adopted by Murray & Co. afford Authors the best means of realizing a Profit.

NEWSPAPER

CHEAP BOOKS AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of Froude's History of England—Bishop Blomfield's Life—Spence's Source of the Nile—Dean Stanley's Sermons in the East—and many other Books, are now on Sale at greatly-reduced Prices, at the New and Spacious Premises now occupied by BULL'S LIBRARY, 53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W. Catalogues gratis.

BULL'S LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.—53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.—Subscription, One Guinea a year and upwards. Prospectuses Gratis. (Removed from 19, Holles-street.)

CATALOGUE of an Interesting and Varied COLLECTION of BOOKS. Amongst them are many of unusual occurrence, presumed to be worthy the attention of the rare and curious Collector. All recently and carefully selected from various sources. Sent post free for one stamp. Books bought.—RICHARD SIMMONS, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross, W.C.

PRIZE POEMS receiving the 100 Guineas offered in the Advertisement, "H.O. FOR A SHAKESPEARE," and awarded by Messrs. Webster, J. Stirling Coyne, Andrew Halliday, George Rose, and Thomas S. Stuart. Illustrated with Lithograph Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Beauty. Can be had gratis at all the best Drapers in the Kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to DAY & SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

WORKS of ART, carriage free to all parts of the United Kingdom:—The Sermon on the Mount, gorgeously illuminated, in a series of 27 Plates, by W. and G. Anderson, elegantly bound, published at 12s. 6d., 10s., and 8s.; now reduced to 6s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.—Roberts's Sketches of the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, with 250 beautiful Plates and Letter-press, by Rev. G. Only, J.L.D., published at 7s. 7s., 10s. 10s., and 11s. 11s.; now reduced to 2s. 12s., 4s. 10s., and 4s. 10s.—The Art of Illuminating, by W. R. Tymms and M. Digby Wyatt, published at 12s. 10s., now reduced to 6s. Detailed Prospectuses and Catalogues gratis and post-free.—London: S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Cophall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C.

CARRIAGE FREE to all parts of the United Kingdom.—SCOTT'S NOVELS, People's Edition, with 100 Plates, and all the Author's Introductions and Notes, 5 vols. large 8vo. handsomely bound in half calf gilt, cloth sides, 2s. 6s., pub. at 3s. 2s.; Another Edition, with Notes and Woodcuts, 25 vols. in 13s., handsomely bound in half calf gilt, 2s. 6s., pub. at 3s. 2s.—Encyclopaedia Britannica, Eighth Edition, with Plates, Maps, and numerous Engravings, complete with 22 vols. best Drapers in the Kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to DAY & SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

TURNER'S ENGLAND AND WALES, Photographed by C. C. & M. E. BERTOLACCI. In Six Serial Parts of 18 Plates each. Price 11s. the Part; single Prints, 3s. The first three Parts already issued. Published by C. C. & M. E. Bertolacci, at P. Picketon's Printing Office, 50, Great Portland-street, W.; and also for them by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co., 14, Pall Mall East; Messrs. Drosten, Alton & Co., 29, Strand, W.C.; Mr. Herring, 107, Regent-street; Mr. T. H. Gladwell, 31, Gracechurch-street, City.

LOCK & WHITEFIELD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES on PORCELAIN, MARBLE AND IVORY.—In addition to the extensive Collection of Photographic Miniatures already arranged at Messrs. LOCK & WHITEFIELD'S Studio, they have on view some of the most beautiful specimens of Miniature photography and painted on PORCELAIN, MARBLE AND IVORY. The softness and delicacy of these pictures exceed anything ever produced in Photography, and Messrs. Lock & Whitefield will feel much pleasure in showing them to all who may favour them with a visit.—178, Regent-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Reduction in price to ONE SHILLING, from the 1st of July.—ALFRED W. BENNETT has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to offer the productions of nearly all the most eminent London Photographers, as well as those of country artists, and all foreign portraits, at the reduced price of 1s. each, double portraits, 1s. 6d., post-free. Lists sent post-free: also parcels for selection, on receipt of reference. The trade supplied on favourable terms. 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FOR SALE, a Priced Catalogue of, (gratis), also a Catalogue of Numismatic Books, (price Threepence); and of Antiquities and Curiosities (price Threepence); sent post free on application to W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 469, New Oxford-street, London.

NUMISMATIC ATLAS of the ROMAN EMPIRE, with 216 Portraits, copied from Coins, 5s. cloth, 4s. 6d. (post free 4s. 8d.), can be obtained only of W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 469, New Oxford-street, London.

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EXHIBITION, 1862.—GILT FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS of all the Choicest Subjects, Size, 5 1/2 by 16, this day, June 1st, reduced to 2s. each. The above are the cheapest artistic pictures ever issued. Lists of subjects forwarded on enclosing stamp. STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY, Sole Photographers to the Exhibition, 54, Chapside, and 110, Regent-street.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. EDWARD LANE, M.D. Edin. Univ. For the treatment of Chronic diseases, principally by the combined natural agents—air, exercise, water, and diet. The Turkish Baths, on the Premises, under Dr. Lane's medical direction.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HODDESDON.—HERTS.—From Christmas, 1861, to Christmas, 1863, Forty-two Pupils have been sent up for the various Examinations, Forty-two of whom have passed, several with high honours.—For Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Principals, Messrs. HASELWELL and LUTTON.

S. NICOLAS COLLEGE, LANCING, SUSSEX.

Lower Middle School Committee, 10, Great George-street, London, S.W. The FIRST STONE of the Third or Lower Middle School, in connection with S. Nicolas College, of which the Lord Bishop of Chichester is Visitor, intended for 1,000 Boys, sons of small Farmers, Tradesmen, and other Artisans, will be LAID by THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord President of the Council, on TUESDAY, the 12th of July, 1864, on the site recently purchased at ARDINGLY, near Balcombe, in Sussex.

A short Service, in the course of which the Stone will be laid, will begin at 12 o'clock. Luncheon will be afterwards provided on the Ground, Tickets for which can be had at Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker, 57, Strand; Messrs. Masters & Son, 73, New Bond-street; and 25, Aldersgate-street; Mr. J. T. Hayes, Lyall-place, Finsbury; Mr. Chisman, 42, Albany-street; Mr. Wakeling, The Royal Library, 107, North-street, Brighton; and on the site of the Stone-laying.

The Committee invite all Friends of Middle-Class Education to be present. RICHARD CAVENTISH, Chairman. JOHN G. TALBOT, Hon. Sec. To the latter of whom communications should be addressed.

*Visitors should travel by the Brighton Line of Railway, stopping at Hayward's Heath, where conveyances to the site of the New College will be in waiting. A Train leaves Victoria at 9:30 A.M., and London Bridge at 10 A.M. A Special Train will leave Victoria at 10:45 A.M., calling at Red Hill at 11:15 A.M.

The following persons, among others, have already promised to attend:—The Earl Granville, K.G. The Archbishop of Armagh Lord Brougham Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. The Hon. Charles Lyell, Esq. J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P. The Dean of Chichester A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.

THE RESTORATION BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

Mr. G. G. Scott has surveyed this edifice and advised extensive structural repairs, as essential to its preservation and the safety of the public. At the same time, adoption of other recommendations of Mr. Scott is deemed most desirable. Only half the building has hitherto been used for public worship, a space quite inadequate to the demand for accommodation, while the seats for the poor are especially inconvenient. It is, therefore, proposed to appropriate the entire area to the improved accommodation of a larger congregation. The ceiling of the Choir and Transepts is a groined vaulting of stone; that of the Nave is of plaster of inferior design, and in a decayed state. Mr. Scott recommends the continuation of the stone groined vaulting through the Nave, according to the intention of the builders.

The probable cost of the whole work, to be executed under Mr. Scott's direction, is 20,000l.; 3,670l. have been raised, and a contract signed for a portion of the work, which has been commenced.

The extent to which the restoration will be carried depends on the amount contributed by the public. Although the Parish Church of the smallest parish in Bath, its congregation is drawn from all parts of the city, and is largely augmented by those who, in quest of health or pleasure, sojourn for a brief season in Bath. Hence, it is believed, many will take an interest in the renovation and improvement of this sacred structure who have no immediate connexion with the city or its Abbey Church.

Donations will be gratefully received at any of the Banks or Libraries in Bath, or at Messrs. Sedgwick, Turwell & Co., Bankers, Bath; or their London Agents, Messrs. Dimsdale & Co., Cornhill; or to the account of the Bath Abbey Church Restoration Fund.

CHARLES KEMBLE, Rector, Chairman of the Committee. THOMAS GILL, Treasurer. WILLIAM LONG, RICHARD STOTHERT, } Secretaries. FREDERICK SHUM, }

WIMBLEDON.—Handsome detached Residence and Grounds, within ten minutes' walk of the Station.—Messrs. DEBENHAM & TEWSON have been favoured with instructions to SELL by Private Contract an exceedingly well-built detached ITALIAN VILLA, beautifully situated on the summit of Grovenor-hill, near the Ridgeway, at Wimbledon. A few minutes' walk from Wimbledon-common. It was planned expressly for the owner's occupation, and has been finished throughout in the most careful and expensive manner. Contains seven bed-rooms, a bath-room, elegant double drawing-rooms, library, billiard room, and a good music office. The gardens and grounds, of upwards of half an acre, surrounding it are well shrubbed and planted, and contain several fine timber-trees. There is a productive kitchen-garden, with numerous fruit-trees, and a spacious stable and coach-house. The view is exceedingly open, healthy, and pleasant, and a truly magnificent view is obtained of the surrounding picturesque scenery, including the valley of the Wandle and the Surrey hills. Possession will be given. The Property is held by Lease for about 80 years, at the very low ground-rent of 14d. Particulars of Messrs. Hoar & Son, Solicitors, 53, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and of the Auctioneers, 30, Chapside.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5s AND 6 PER CENT. CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED. Subscribed Capital, 300,000l.

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Manager.—C. J. BRADLEY, Esq. The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for One, Three, and Five Years, at 5, 5s, and 6 per cent. respectively. They are also prepared to invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the Guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged. Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. By order, JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE ATHENÆUM for GERMANY and EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1s. thaler for three months; 3s. thaler for six months; and 6s. thaler for twelve. Issued at Leipzig on Thursday. Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany. *German Advertisements for the ATHENÆUM Journal also received by LUDWIG DENICKE, as above.

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Such are the arguments which have induced Dr. Draper to examine the general history of the world, with a view to discover some uniform order of development in the progress of society. Nations are but transitional forms of humanity, which undergo obliteration, like the transitional forms of the animal series; there being no more immortality for them than for an embryo in any one of the manifold forms passed through in its progress of development.

Starting with such conception, Dr. Draper examines in detail the development of intellect in Greece, in order to ascertain its character in successive epochs:—

"It then remains to show that the mental movement of the whole continent is essentially of the same kind, though, as must necessarily be the case, it is spread over far longer periods of time. Our conclusions will constantly be found to gather incidental support and distinctness from illustrations presented by the aged populations of Asia, and the aborigines of Africa and America. The intellectual progress of Europe being of a nature answering to that observed in the case of Greece, and this, in its turn, being like that of an individual, we may conveniently separate it into arbitrary periods, sufficiently distinct from one another, though imperceptibly merging into each other. To these successive periods I shall give the titles of, 1, the Age of Credulity; 2, the Age of Inquiry; 3, the Age of Faith; 4, the Age of Reason; 5, the Age of Decrepitude; and shall use these designations in the division of my subject in its several chapters."

Such is the plan of Dr. Draper's work; and it is no light commendation to say that its execution is not altogether unequal to its magnitude. If it were equal, the work would place Dr. Draper on one of the very highest pinnacles of intellectual achievement. It is not possible for us here to follow the author through the successive stages of science and philosophy which he examines. Defective and unsatisfactory as he may be occasionally in details—as, for example, in his exposition of the Stoic philosophy—his tenacity and completeness of grasp makes itself felt, for the most part, in every page. One part of his account of the intellectual progress of Greece is worthy of especial attention. Dr. Draper is the first, we believe, who has sufficiently appreciated the great benefits conferred on civilization by the Museum of Alexandria, and the encouragement which the Ptolemies afforded to any branch of art and science. In the Alexandrian Museum were those great libraries collected, the pride and boast of antiquity. Demetrius Phalereus was instructed to collect all the writings of the world. Two immense libraries were formed, numbering 700,000 volumes. The establishment comprised botanical gardens for the study of plants, a zoological menagerie for the study of animals, an anatomical school, and an astronomical observatory, provided with equinoctial and solstitial arnals, two quadrants, a meridian-line, and astrolabes and dioptras.—

"Under the same roof were gathered together geometers, astronomers, chemists, mechanicians, engineers. There were also poets, who ministered to the literary wants of a dissipated city,—authors who could write verse, not only in correct metre,

but in all kinds of fantastic forms, trees, hearts, and eggs. Here met together the literary dandy and the grim theologian. At their repasts occasionally the king himself would preside, enlivening the moment with the condescensions of royal relaxation. Thus, of Philadelphus it is stated that he caused to be presented to the Stoic Sphaerus a dish of fruit made of wax, so beautifully coloured as to be undistinguishable from the natural, and, on the mortified philosopher detecting too late the fraud that had been practised upon him, inquired what he now thought of the maxim of his sect that 'the sage is never deceived by appearances.' Of the same sovereign it is related that he received the translators of the Septuagint Bible with the highest honours, entertaining them at his table. Under the atmosphere of the place their usual religious ceremony was laid aside, save that the king courteously requested one of the aged priests to offer an extempore prayer. It is naively related that the Alexandrians present, ever quick to discern rhetorical merit, testified their estimation of the performance with loud applause. But not alone did literature and the exact sciences thus find protection. As if no subjects with which the human mind has occupied itself can be unworthy of investigation, in the Museum were cultivated the more doubtful arts, magic and astrology. Philadelphus, who, toward the close of his life, was haunted with an intolerable dread of death, devoted himself with intense assiduity to the discovery of the elixir of life and to alchemy. Such a comprehensive organization for the development of human knowledge never existed in the world before, and, considering the circumstances, never has since. To be connected with it was a passport to the highest Alexandrian society and to Court favour."

The Museum not only produced the Septuagint, and exerted a power on all subsequent time by its theological systems, but its scientific achievements exercised an ineffaceable influence on the destinies of the world:—

"Nothing like the Alexandrian Museum was ever called into existence in Greece or Rome, even in their palmist days. It is the unique and noble memorial of the dynasty of the Ptolemies, who have thereby laid the whole human race under obligations, and vindicated their title to be regarded as a most illustrious line of kings. The Museum was, in truth, an attempt at the organization of human knowledge, both for its development and its diffusion. It was conceived and executed in a practical manner worthy of Alexander. And though, in the night through which Europe has been passing,—a night full of dreams and delusions,—men have not entertained a right estimate of the spirit in which that great institution was founded, and the work it accomplished, its glories being eclipsed by darker and more unworthy things, the time is approaching when its action on the course of human events will be better understood, and its influences on European civilization more clearly discerned."

Another meritorious portion of Dr. Draper's work is the account of the growth of the Papacy, of its early resolution to imitate the Imperial system of Rome, of its obstructive influence upon the development of the intellect of Europe, and its inevitable decay. At the end of the Age of Faith, Dr. Draper concludes his review of the course of the general history of Europe. The modern Age of Reason is occupied almost entirely with the history of science.

It is apparent that there must be something radically defective in any theory of history which is unable to embrace within its scope the general fermentative progress of the European mind for the last two centuries, and also regards it only from the point of view of the physical sciences,—which can omit to treat of Jansenism in France, of Methodism in England, of the advance of the Sceptical Philosophy in France and England, and of the French Revolution. It is strange how any book can pretend to be

a History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, and omit in its account of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries such names as Locke, Hume, Gibbon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Byron, Scott, Goethe and Schiller. In fact, Dr. Draper's book would leave a most saddening and desolating impression after its perusal, were it not that he himself is utterly unable to proceed with his narrative in the portions of the history of the world in which he is most successful, and to keep within the iron limits of his own theory. Although his hypothesis is, that the individuals of a nation stand precisely in relation to each other and to their mass as the molecules of the human body do to themselves and to the frame which they make up, and that everything is governed by inevitable law, and that individuals have nothing more than a delusive semblance of free will quite incapable of modifying the inevitable order of progress, yet when he has to explain any special movement he can only do so by referring it to personal volition, and bestowing praise or blame on the leading personages of each historic drama according to his sympathies and convictions. When he attempts to account for the slow progress of the human mind during the first thousand years after Christ, he directly ascribes it to the controlling tyranny of Theology over Thought. The constitution of the Papacy, as an ecclesiastical autocracy, he directly also ascribes to Hildebrand; and proceeds to speculate on what might have been the course of events had Gregory the Seventh not seen the necessity of the celibacy of the clergy:—

"Hildebrand addressed himself to tear out every vestige of simony and concubinage with a remorseless hand. The task must be finished before he could hope to accomplish his grand project of an ecclesiastical autocracy in Europe, with the Pope at its head, and the clergy, both in their persons and property, independent of the civil power; and it was plain that, apart from all moral considerations, the supremacy of Rome in such a system altogether turned on the celibacy of the clergy. If marriage was permitted to the ecclesiastic, what was to prevent him from handing down, as an hereditary possession, the wealth and dignities he had obtained? In such a state of things, the central government at Rome necessarily stood at every disadvantage against the local interests of an individual, and still more so if many individuals should combine together to promote, in common, similar interests. But very different would it be if the promotion must be looked for from Rome,—very different as regards the hold upon public sentiment, if such a descent from father to son was absolutely prevented, and a career fairly opened to all irrespective of their station in life. To the Church it was to the last degree important that a man should derive his advancement from her, not from his ancestor. In the trials to which she was perpetually exposed, there could be no doubt that by such persons her interest would be best served."

Thus, in spite of his theory, Dr. Draper finds no difficulty in directly regarding as the creation of a great man the most formidable institution by which the destinies of the world was ever influenced. Again, when he wishes to account for the sudden check which the Reformation received, he has no better explanation at hand than to account for it by individual influence, brought about by the conviction on many minds that the spiritual revolt had already proceeded far enough. We are thankful to Dr. Draper for thus exhibiting the weak points in his armour-plating; for so great is the general power, grasp, and largeness of research displayed in these two volumes, that the work would have a most desolating effect were its logical coherence everywhere alike. He who looks to a cotton-mill with complacency as a fair sample of the present working of society, and points to the Chinese without shuddering

as an example of the stereotyped form of society to which we are inevitably tending, is not likely to be accepted as a prophet without a great deal of reluctance by all who have anything of what Schiller called the "play instinct" of the artist or the poet within them. It is true he concludes that we are hastening onwards to "an organization of intellect": a forecast which, if understood in the highest moral and religious sense, would be the noblest possible; but his mention of the cotton-mill and his admiration of the Chinese make us suspect that he understands the term in a far different sense from ourselves. To compensate in some measure for his gloomy scientific unsectarianism, he allows us a glimpse, occasionally, of the immortality of the soul and the benevolence of God; but as he does not appear to have discovered any scientific basis for these hypotheses, his admission of them is hardly more assuring than that of the free will. At the same time, it must be admitted that the treatise is, as we have said, one of the best attempts to treat the entire history of man on a scientific theory; and Dr. Draper has a quality especially rare in theorists, the possession of good narrative power, combined with great powers of research; he possesses a grasp of facts, and a picturesque and logical faculty of arrangement of them, which is by no means common. We regard his book, notwithstanding the protest we feel compelled to enter against it, as a contribution to historic literature.

Passages of a Working Life during Half-a-Century: with a Prelude of Early Reminiscences. By Charles Knight. Vol. II. (Bradbury & Evans.)

A sweet and limpid sort of garrulity pervades the Second Volume of Mr. Charles Knight's confessions and recollections. You sit down of a pleasant evening with an old friend of much thought and many experiences; the fire burns softly, the light wine is at hand, the Lebanon leaf curls easily about the room, and the gentle talk goes on, with an easy, equable flow, tender and wise, not loud and fierce, for what appears to be a little while, and you look up to the windows and find the daylight is coming in ere you had fancied that the midnight was long past. There may have been little in the talk which detained you so long,—the spell may have been only in the old voice, in the cosy chair, in the tobacco, in the habit of association; but still you find yourselves on the threshold of a new day, with the pleasant voice still tinkling musically in your ear. This, in a degree, is the effect of Mr. Knight's revelations. There is not much to reveal. There are no secrets; and there ought to be none. The interest of the work is never of that stormy kind which keeps a reader awake at night, wondering what will turn up in the next chapter; such as dug Johnson out of bed before dawn, or led him to read on and forget his supper; for although the author and publisher has lived long in the world, and seen something of the world's great men, he has always kept his shop, always sat at his desk, not gone away fighting the enemy, hunting lions and elephants, riding camels through the deserts, discovering lakes up the Nile and Mountains of the Moon; in fact, he has not been conqueror, adventurer, controversialist, any one of Byron's "unquiet things," who through pain and slander get their daily lives converted into the material for public romance. He was a man of business: an author, an editor, a publisher, by turns. A bankruptcy and a club quarrel are the only incidents in his second volume; and on these points, let us add, there is ample and satisfactory explanation.

Readers who consider a private memoir nothing unless scandalous, must turn to some other quarter for the thing they seek. In place of a thrilling story, there is in this book the more wholesome aliment of a long gossip about London life, about famous men, about books, societies, and clubs.

We shall not follow Mr. Knight along his path of reminiscence. He has a word to say about many things and many men,—throwing here and there a little gentle light upon spots of literary and social history where the illumination was more or less required. An instance of this benefit to literary anecdote may be found in what is now told of the part which Mr. Sidney Walker had in editing and translating Milton's recovered manuscript of the Treatise on Christian Doctrine.

When the original of this tractate was found in the State Paper Office, it was placed in the hands of the Rev. C. R. Sumner, the King's librarian, to edit and translate. It was to be printed at the University Press, and Mr. Knight was to be the London publisher. We shall allow the publisher to tell his story of how Mr. Sidney Walker came to be employed on the work, and of how he acquitted himself of the task, in his own words:—

"In 1824 I went with Mr. Sumner to Cambridge, to arrange for the printing of the original Latin MS. at the University Press. Marvellous to relate, there was no functionary of that printing office who was competent to see that the corrections upon the proofs as they passed out of the hands of the editor were properly attended to. I had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Sidney Walker to Mr. Sumner, and it was agreed that he should undertake this duty. The printing of the Latin edition, and of the English translation, was completed in the course of a twelvemonth. The Preface by the translator contains the following paragraph: 'He cannot conclude these preliminary remarks without acknowledging his obligations to W. S. Walker, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has not only discharged the greater part of the laborious office of correcting the press, but whose valuable suggestions during the progress of the work have contributed to remove some of its imperfections.' The Rev. J. Moultrie, in his Memoir of Mr. Walker, prefixed to his 'Poetical Remains,' says of this incident in his friend's literary career, 'The work being printed at the University Press, Walker was selected as resident on the spot, and eminently qualified for the office, to revise and correct the proof sheets. In the performance of this task he considerably overstepped the limits of his commission, reviewing not only the printer's but the translator's labour, and leaving upon the work the indelible impress of his own masterly scholarship and profound appreciation of the author's genius.' Compared with this statement the acknowledgment by Dr. Sumner of his obligations to Mr. Walker may appear not only cold, but insufficient. It is my duty to state that not only had the accomplished Fellow of Trinity 'considerably overstepped the limits of his commission,' but had concealed the fact of having done so till the printing of the work was completed. He was fastidious to excess in his critical scholarship. His clandestine mode of proceeding was to be attributed to his utter want of decision of character. To me he at length made the tardy communication of his error. 'I ought properly to address Mr. Sumner, but I cannot muster confidence to make the communication to him. The truth is, that I have been guilty of great and unwarrantable liberties with regard to the translation of Milton. I understood it to be his wish that I should make no alterations, except such as were approved of by him; and with this wish I conformed for a short time, except some minute encroachments after the sheet was returned from Windsor; but as I went on, so many instances occurred to me in which, so I thought, the translation might be bettered, that at last I dropped all remorse and altered without compunction. The truth was, that although the translation would in

any case have been quite as good as is generally thought proper to bestow on modern works, written in foreign languages—so that the public would not have complained,—I could not be satisfied, unless it were something better." Many, he says, may think he had too rigid ideas of the duties of a translator. His justification was to be found, he maintains, in the desire he felt "that the work might be, not good in a certain stated degree, but as good as it could be made."

We are glad to have this bit of anecdote about a memorable book, and about two worthy and accomplished gentlemen. Few men would have done the wrong so usefully as Walker, and scarcely any other man would have borne with it so patiently as Sumner.

Among the queer fellows whom Mr. Knight encountered in the years which are covered by these "Passages" there was one Graham, of whom the famous anecdote here given has long been a favourite recreation in the after-dinner talk of literary clubs. Mr. Knight is the victim of the story, and has a right to put it in his own way:—

"W. G. Graham was the most superlative coxcomb that ever took his daily lounge through Bond Street or the Park—his Hessian boots of the nicest fit—his lavender gloves of the most spotless hue—his tie perfect—his 'conduct of a clouded cane' more than 'nice.' I scarcely dared to talk of common literary drudgery to the exquisite editor of the *Museum*, but I was not repulsed with scorn. Yes, he would endeavour to find time to do what I wanted. Very rapidly did he accomplish his task. He got out of a hackney-coach in all imaginable haste, placed a sealed packet in my hands, explained that he was suddenly called from town, and—would I give him a check on account. The bulk of the parcel was an evidence of his industry—of his talent I had no doubt; so he went off with his check, and very quickly cashed it. I am not sure that I ever saw him again. Indeed, I never desired to see him; for when I opened the packet, guarded with seal after seal as a most precious treasure—lo! the half-dozen quires of paper of which it was composed, though seeming to be as honest copy as ever went to the printer, were as false as the coin with which the magician in the 'Arabian Nights' deluded the stall-keepers of the oriental bazaars. The outer leaves of each section were the fairest of manuscripts; the inner leaves were blank paper."

The reader sees that the innocent publisher would be very likely to hear again, sooner or later, from the inventive Graham. You may get rid of a fool by lending him a guinea; not of a man with a true genius for living on his wits:—

"One day I received a letter, which is now before me: 'If you can give me your check for as much of the enclosed as may not be due to you I should feel greatly obliged.' I might have exclaimed 'Not so bad as we seem,' had I then been familiar with the phrase. The 'enclosed' is also before me—a Bill drawn by W. G. Graham on Mr. G. B. Whittaker, at two months for 60*l.*, dated September 16th, 1825, duly accepted by the eminent bookseller, and endorsed by the drawer. The 'clever, accomplished, and gentlemanly fellow,' had from me what he asked for. On the 19th of November the acceptance became due, and when presented had a terrible word written across the face in ominous red ink, 'Forgery.' That November was a time of dread for Commercial men. The panic came in the next fortnight, involving several publishers in its ruin. The wretched man of whom I write had committed other forgeries upon the house of Mr. Whittaker, whose bankers, for their own safety, requiring a list of all his acceptances, were surprised to find some of a speculative character—such as large engagements for hops. His business, though otherwise intrinsically sound, was denied the usual amount of discount, and he was compelled to stop payment. The bold swindler had defrauded many connected with the publishing trade besides myself. One victim was resolved to show no mercy if Graham could be apprehended. He was saved an ignominious end by escaping to

New York, where his career of fraud was quickly closed. He was shot in a duel soon after he landed."

—This swindler has been lately described as "a gentlemanly fellow, who won golden opinions of everybody!"

It would hardly be right to quote more from these 'Passages of a Working Life.'

Recollections and Wanderings of Paul Bedford. Facts, not Fancies. (Routledge & Co.)

Attilius and Mr. Paul Bedford are of the same opinion: "Satius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere;" which may be rendered, "It is better to turn your leisure to account by doing a mere nothing, than to spend it in doing nothing." This book is in itself a mere nothing, but it adds a page or two, out of its hundred and a half, to the history of the drama; and to those who take an interest therein it will be, to the extent we have indicated, acceptable. Mr. Bedford, in his introduction, speaks of his volume as a relation of "a few incidents and adventures of my infantine, manhood and matured career." The phraseology is equivocal, but the design of the writer is clear enough. When his infantine career began, he does not vouchsafe to inform us. Mr. Bedford is as tender about dates as Plutarch, Mr. Bowman, Betterton's son-in-law, Madame de Genlis and Lady Morgan. Any one who asked the old, finely-dressed Mr. Bowman what his age might be, only obtained for answer, "Sir, it is very well!"—"Dates!" exclaimed Lady Morgan, "What has a woman to do with dates?"

Mr. Bedford sub-entitles his book, "Facts, not Fancies"; but we are bound to say that the latter predominate. Had the title-page intimated that the volume was an exposition of the philosophy and religion of "the boy, Paul," as he likes to be called, it would, in a certain sense, have given a clearer idea of its contents to all inquirers. The few facts here told in the way of autobiography show that a visit to Richardson's dramatic booth spoiled Paul Bedford for a Bath auctioneer, and sent him strolling, and enduring what strollers feel till he obtained an engagement in the then well-organized theatre of his native city. He has missed a fair opportunity by not giving us some reflection of that olden time, some seven or eight and forty years ago. At that period there was one player, at least, at Bath, who had been contemporary with Garrick, namely, old Miss Summers, who had acted during fifty consecutive seasons at Bath only; and in whom, as she tottered slowly to church, when past eighty years of age, no one could recognize the bright and bounding Columbine of sixty years before. We would fain have heard something of Baker, famous for his mistakes, and who, having once, as Norfolk ('Henry the Eighth'), to say "Ego et rex meus," pronounced the last word as a monosyllable, to the delight of all the jocular scholars in the house. Not that he was worse than Woulds, last of the old-fashioned Bath managers, who had, in his favourite part of Spatterdash, to exclaim, "Brutes per Jove!" and taking all three words for Latin, uttered the first as a disyllable! Then, has Mr. Bedford no reminiscences of Dimond's deputy stage-manager, Charlton, whose virtue of good-nature degenerated by excess into the vice of weakness, but who could address an audience with a plausibility, an insinuation and a suggestiveness, worthy of Jack Palmer himself? What a stage was that Bath stage of the first quarter of this century, when Mr. Bedford first figured on it! All the stages now in London would not produce such a company as then used to

challenge the admiration of Bath city. Fancy, in one season, having Kean, Young, Warde, Conway, Wallack, W. Farren, and others only next to them in repute (not to mention the "Philanthropist of Fashion" and all his diamonds, with Miss O'Neil and a sisterhood worthy of acting with such a principal! Some of the pieces there played were relics (once popular) of the time of Betterton: 'Philaster, or Love lies a-bleeding,' with Miss Jarman in Bellario; 'The Conscious Lovers,' with Warde in the part which once distinguished Barton Booth,—*Bevil, junr.* There are still folk there who remember the comic solemnity with which Mr. Bedford played and sang '*Don Guzman and the Ghost of himself*;' how gaily he acted *Roxwell*, in 'The Contrivances;' and with what picturesque and melo-dramatic effect he stood before the audience as Black Frank, to the Meg Murdochson of Miss Jarman's mother. We are thankful for the solitary anecdote which Mr. Bedford tells us of this time, when, in playing Norfolk to Kean's Richard, he set Edmund and all the audience in a roar, by the substitution of a word which was not in the original. But he might have told us even better things, of how gigantic Conway and little Edmund had a mutual horror of acting together in the same scene; or of how Mr. Bedford's own Pistol went hilariously off to the Falstaff of his subsequently "loved Frederick,"—Yates. His Pistol and his Glumdalca even then caused the Bath playgoers to predict to the vocalist a prosperous career as a low comedian; and his Caliban was at that time as good in most points as Emery's; while Inkle, though it fell short of that of the great original, John Bannister, was the best, at least, on the Western stage. Mr. Bedford enlightens us as little on his Dublin career, during which he wooed and won a very accomplished singer, Miss Greene, with whom, after he had accompanied Madame Catalani on a provincial concert-tour, he appeared at Drury Lane, just forty years ago, in 'Love in a Village,' in which he acted Hawthorn, and his wife Rosetta. His Giles, in 'The Maid of the Mill,' and Caspar, in 'Der Freischütz' (which he persistently misspells 'Der Frieschütz'), which was assigned to him on Horn passing over, against his will, to lodgings in Took's Court, gained for him a moderate success; but he grew in favour, at the coming of Malibran, established himself at the Princess's, when he sang in opera with that lady of the ringlets, Madame Thillon, and grew the spoilt child of the public in a new line at the Adelphi, where he has now been playing for twenty years. Of the Malibran period, here is a reminiscence. The Drury Lane singers had been rehearsing the music of 'The Maid of Artois,' at Madame's rooms in Conduit Street, when the heat was tropical:—

"However, having finished, the room was ventilated by throwing open doors and windows; and then our charming hostess invited us to partake a draught of that exhilarating fluid called Champagne. She also said she would cool us after the manner of the South Americans, which operation was executed by pouring *Eau de Cologne* into the palm of her hand, and rubbing it over our heads. And we also enjoyed breezes produced by the action of a monstrous Chinese fan. The relief experienced was delightful. But one of our party came to grief, in the person of the then *primo tenore* of the Drury establishment. When it came to his turn to enjoy the refresher, he kept bobbing his head up and down. At last our hostess got him steady, and rubbing his head vigorously, away went the luxuriant scratch, leaving him under a bare poll, to the great amusement of the assembled party. The disconcerted tenor made a rush to recover the fugitive jasey; but Madame was beforehand, and, grabbing hold of the curly, flaxen decoration, she refused to give it up until he consented

to the cooling and balmy process, so much enjoyed by the lookers on. That completed, she said, 'My dear Mr. T., I'm deceived; I did not think there was anything false about you.'

An Adelphi "bit" will be found in what follows:—

"I allude to J. L. Toole, whose public celebrity is world-renowned, but whose real worth and goodness can only be appreciated by those who have the pleasure of his private society and friendship. This miniature of goodness is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy of our craft. For example, on one night last season he played at three theatres, first at the Surrey, secondly at the Adelphi, and thirdly at Sadler's Wells. A comic incident occurred in the transit from the Adelphi to Sadler's Wells. He—Toole—played the clock-maker boy in 'Janet Pridg', at the Adelphi; having to finish at Sadler's Wells as Old Grinnidge in the 'Green Bushes.' Being pressed for time, he changed garments in the cab. When arrived at the theatre, the cabby was astonished to see the old man turn out, and said, 'What have you done with the boy? this old cove didn't get in at the Adelphi; what have you done with the young 'un? I ain't easy in my mind about that there lad.' We laughed, and told the Jarvey it was all right."

We may state generally of this book of recollections and wanderings, that the wanderings exceed the recollections, and much of what is said is uttered with an "I believe you, my boy" tone and air, such as made the author famous on the Adelphi stage. Still, there is, as we have said, a philosophic side to the book, mild as the Welsh "native ale, which," as Mr. Bedford profoundly remarks, "taketh not the reason prisoner, provided you do not imbibe the exhilarating fluid too vigorously." As of philosophy, so is there a vein of religion, peculiarly treated of course.

Mr. Bedford illustrates the religious feeling of actors by describing a Sunday-evening party at Kean's house, at Richmond, at which Mrs. Glover said, "Now, Edmund, give us a treat by repeating to us the Litany and the Lord's Prayer":—

"He consented; and had the delivery of those sacred words been heard by our ecclesiastical brethren, it would have proved to them a lesson on elocution beyond all price. Be it understood this occurred on a Sunday evening, therefore that event will demonstrate to the world, more particularly to the strait-laced portion of the creation, that we are not the thoughtless children they consider us to be."

It strikes us that the "therefore" is hardly logically placed in order to prove what the writer would demonstrate. Nor can we have so high an opinion of Mr. Bedford's philosophy as of his feeling when he tells us of his presence at the surgical examination of Kean's corpse, and assures us that "when I heard the anatomical saw applied to the skull of the departed, I felt a sensation of faintness. I withdrew to the door. I listened, but looked not." Paul was scarcely less touched by one incident of the funeral at Richmond: "Boats from London, bearing admirers decorated in deepest mourning, reminded the beholder of huge black beetles floating on the water." More strictly philosophical is our author when, sighing deeply, he alludes in a warning spirit to "luxuriating too extensively in his relish for the insinuating native fluid," which resulted in "the drowning of that gifted one," the Scotch wheelwright who designed the monument to "the great departed Walter." Of another great man, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Bedford records approvingly that, at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the Duke of Wellington and his old subordinate, Mr. Huskisson, were reconciled, "the estranged hands were shaken with cordiality, renewing the bond of friendship to be enjoyed by one only for a few minutes,"—

after which Mr. Huskisson "in a moment was obliterated from creation." Mr. Bedford philosophized on the calamity, till "at length seven o'clock came, the hour of banquetting . . . and some forty heart-stricken creatures appeared and went through the ceremony of dining." Poor things!

Inledon died in Worcester county prison, when the guest of the Governor, old John Lavender; and Mr. Bedford is satisfied that "he had early imbibed the principles of religion, he having been brought up as a chorister boy!" Mr. Bedford is quite sure of cause and effect in this matter, and is almost as much so in another case when, turning from religion to politics, he states his belief that Lady Blessington, Count D'Orsay and the Misses Power "were the only persons in this country who were cognizant of the Prince's" (Louis Napoleon's) "affair at Strasbourg." We may add that Mr. Paul Bedford names the Prince and Count among his "associates." Lord Palmerston has not the honour of appearing in this list, but Mr. Bedford has no ill-will against him. He frankly speaks of his Lordship's house as "the residence of the gifted one." This species of charity is unbounded, embracing all ranks in various degrees. Miss Woolgar, "always admired, but now arrived at maturity, adored." "My affection is also due to Mrs. Billington." With this brotherly love, the philosophic spirit is ever alive and made manifest in such maxims as, "from evil often ariseth good," and "we sleeping mortals little dream of the disasters the morrow may bring with it!" You cannot controvert these truths.

As a describer of his contemporaries, Mr. Bedford deals in strange phrases,—sometimes they are singularly inappropriate, at others, screamingly farcical. To call Edmund Kean, who was born in a London gutter, a "rustic Jimmy Green," or "a miniature of rustic artillery," is a sample of the former. We have a taste of the latter quality, when he speaks of the same actor as "the dreaded demonstrator of the most noted emanations of the Bard of Avon." Mr. Hazlitt is set down as "the John Oxenford of our day"; but how a man of his own day could be another man of that other man's day, some readers will be possibly unable to see. In strong melo-dramatic phrases, the writer deals largely. Mr. O'Connell, whose hand he once shook, is "the admired of the world." To Scott's monument in Edinburgh, he advances with a stage step and pause, and pronounces it to be the "first object of my adoration." Madame Catalani, who died, in Paris, of cholera, is spoken of as "our dear, matured, loved one," who "did not escape the fury of the contagion." Very rarely does the author stoop to say that he acts or plays; he is always "illustrating," or "demonstrating." If he has a meeting with managers or actors, he uses a phrase that either Mrs. Malaprop or Mrs. Ramsbotham might have envied, for he says, "the *ensemble* took place." The Adelphi is not to him the Adelphi, but "the loved spot of my affection," and the "regina pecunia" he sets aside, to speak of the decline of the "rex pecuniarum," who is not so well known. To have seen Ducrow in his act of horsemanship, "the Courier of St. Petersburg," is "a never-to-be-forgotten event"; and, certainly, Andrew knew more about that professional feat than he did of the air of "Jaffier's fair daughter," as he would call Jephtha's child.

In his 'Recollections and Wanderings' Mr. Bedford treats of 'Facts, not Fancies,' if we may trust his title-page. We think, however, he sometimes confounds the two. It is not a fact that "the marvellous lump of genius"

(Kean) "toppled from their thrones Siddons, Young, and all the notabilities of that period." Mrs. Siddons had retired before Kean appeared, and Young, an old London actor when Kean arrived, kept the stage nearly as long as Kean himself. It is not a matter of the slightest importance what Kean acted on his return from America, after the action brought against him by Alderman Cox, but it is a "fancy" of Mr. Bedford's when he says that "every unpleasant recollection of the civic tornado—as Richard said that night—"was in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," inasmuch as Kean played Shylock. Again, is it not a "fancy" on the part of Mr. Bedford that he "imbibed the first flash" (a difficult thing to imbibe) "of the wit and humour displayed by the children of Erin," in hearing a bystander say, in reference to a man dead drunk, that he would be glad to have half the drunkard's disease? The joke is centuries old. Nearly as venerable is another, which Foote used to tell as an old story, showing that dead lawyers were never buried, but were decently laid out in a room, on entering which the following morning you discovered that the lawyer was not there, and a strong smell of brimstone in his place.

We must relax our hold on Mr. Bedford's button; and as he passes from us under the shadow of the stage-door, we can but recommend those who would know the veteran more closely, to follow him through such pages as he has here, somewhat too hurriedly, thrown together.

Dwellers on the Threshold; or, Magic and Magicians; with some Illustrations of Human Error and Imposture. By W. H. Davenport Adams. 2 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

The Two Worlds, the Natural and the Spiritual: their Intimate Connexion and Relation illustrated by Examples and Testimonies, Ancient and Modern. By Thomas Brevior. (Pitman.)

Of these two books on marvels and superstitions, neither of which can be recommended to readers in search of amusement or instruction, 'Dwellers on the Threshold' is so far the better work that we are more inclined to speak of it with regretful disapproval than with the ridicule which is the only fit acknowledgment of Mr. Brevior's verbose exhibition of credulity. Mr. Adams has proved himself an intelligent and industrious student, and, in a comparatively humble department of literature, has been so useful a labourer that we would fain speak with leniency of his present compilation. One principal cause of his failure is the badness of his subject. To readers accustomed to peruse the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in a desultory manner, and without any more definite purpose than the amusement of surveying the grotesque and picturesque features of departed generations, books on astrology and magic are a perilous field of inquiry. The study of such volumes has peculiar fascinations for a curious, idle, imaginative mind. On making a first acquaintance with their droll vagaries and startling assumptions, the impulsive reader feels as though he were being drawn into a world midway between the actual and ideal; and he the more easily falls a prey to their seductive influence because their speculations and mystic follies, valueless in themselves and ridiculous as scientific processes, deserve philosophic attention as evidences of man's intellectual condition when the "black art" was received by the vulgar, and accepted with small reserves of confidence by the enlightened and sceptical. Hence it comes that the student finds a grave significance in the wildest fe-fi-fu-fum of cabalistic jargon. Whether their

dogmas be rejected with derision or treated with respect, astrology and magic played an important part in the religious life of our forefathers; and no survey of the intellectual history of race would be complete which should overlook the vast labours and small achievements of the men who sought in vain for the secrets of the stars.

Another consideration makes the student persevere in profitless reading, when a suspicion crosses his mind that he is wasting precious time over books and manuscripts which, however entertaining they may be as quaint records of exploded error, enshrine no truths that could not be set forth in one small tract. The alchemists were not mere dreamers: misguided enthusiasts they were, without question; but, notwithstanding their ignorance and misapplied industry, they made actual discoveries of permanent utility. As men who worked to some good purpose, though not to the best, they merit observation and gratitude. Laidanus and zinc are amongst the legacies left us by Paracelsus, who also discovered some of the properties of mercury. Roger Bacon, by the manufacture of gunpowder, has influenced the history of our race more than any other inventor. Carbonate of ammonia, spirits of wine and nitric acid came from Raymond Lull. Basil Valentine enriched his descendants with antimony, sulphuric ether, sulphuric acid, nitric ether and certain preparations of potash. Geber (from whose name we derive the word "gibberish") improved the methods of dealing with potash and soda, and displayed the properties of borax. Agricola discovered bismuth, and Van Helmont carbonic acid gas. "And so," observes Mr. Adams, "by slow degrees, the science of chemistry grew up out of the mists and shadows of alchemy, and magic was made to contribute to the formation of a scientific philosophy." But whilst he thus echoes Lord Bacon's tribute of respect to the alchemists, as men who had, "by turning over and trying, brought much profit and convenience to mankind," the author does not seem fully alive to the fact, that the few discoveries of the alchemists were not made by any light flowing from their baseless theories, but were achieved empirically, amidst darkness and confusion, as they "turned over and tried" a multitude of devices for achieving an impossible task. All that ordinary readers care to know about magic and magicians could have been stated in fifty pages. After a brief survey of magic amongst the Chaldeans, Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, Mr. Adams jumps to Friar Bacon and Dr. Faustus, and then works on to Mesmer and the delusions of modern times, giving brief and by no means accurate sketches of the most notorious professors of astral science, enlivening his chapters with passages about folk-lore and old superstitions, taken from Hone and Chambers, and leaving his readers very much in doubt what is his opinion of the clever charlatan who, at the close of the last century, acquired fortune and reputation by playing upon one string of the astrological harp. In his first volume, Mr. Adams speaks of Mesmer as "a sorry imitator of Paracelsus and Robert Flood," and says that "mesmerism itself is but a revival of the old doctrine of animal magnetism, which will constantly spring into fresh activity as long as there exists irregular physiological phenomena to baffle the detective and discriminating power of science." At the close of his second volume, Mr. Adams seems to hold Mesmer in higher respect, for he is either entirely silent about his most impudent assertions and acts, or glosses them over with expressions of amusement, and gives him credit for "publishing to

the world the remarkable system with which his name will always be associated." The sketch of Mesmer is the poorest part of the volumes.

Mr. Thomas Brevior is a writer of less learning and less intelligence than the author of 'Dwellers on the Threshold.' His closely-printed book is an uncompromising, out-and-out defence of the spirit-rappers. The first and greater part of the volume is a compilation of extracts from writings of every date, between the Flood and the Sheffield inundation, whereby he establishes the fact, that in all ages men have believed in the existence of a world of spirits, and have also deemed it probable that the spirits of dead persons may hold intercourse with people still living. As we have never heard any one question the position thus laboriously established, and more especially as the deriders of spiritualistic delusions are wont to fortify their arguments with reference to the almost universal belief in ghosts, wherever man, either in history or present time, is found groping his way through darkness, unaided by the lights of science, we could not imagine the writer's object in defending a fortress which no one ever had attacked or would attack. Eventually, we found that in his opening chapters the author was not combating either real or imaginary adversaries, but was only stating the case on which his faith in Messrs. Home and Howitt rests. In every period of his career, concerning which records are preserved, man has displayed readiness to believe in the existence of a spiritual world, and to admit the possibility of intercourse between spirits and living men—*ergo*, it is foolish and impious for any one to doubt that the ghosts of dead men walk the world in the ghosts of the clothes which they wore during life, or to criticize the statements made by a few half-crazed enthusiasts or convicted charlatans who maintain that they have been appointed by the Almighty to act as mediums of communication between men and spirits. Scripture assures us that once upon a time there was a witch of Endor—*ergo*, it is blasphemous to deny that mahogany dining-tables dance lightly under emotions of joy, tear their legs in paroxysms of mental anguish, or leap through open windows in transports of mediæstic fury. This is Mr. Brevior's reasoning. Some of the instances with which he sustains a line of argument, for which he deserves some praise on the score of originality, are very laughable. The friends of that most amiable gentleman, the late Major Moor, of Great Bealings, who are familiar with the clumsy hoax which years since caused the residents of Suffolk infinite amusement, although it brought much painful ridicule on a worthy man, will smile on learning that the case of the "Bealings Bells" is gravely cited by the author of 'The Two Worlds' as testimony that the "dear spirits" hold intercourse with the living:—

"In 1834, an unaccountable ringing of bells, without any visible agency, occurred at the house of Major Moor, at Great Bealings, Suffolk; they continued almost every day for fifty-three days. The strictest scrutiny failed to discover any cause for it. He published a little work called 'Bealings Bells,' in which he gave a full account of the affair. He received in consequence a mass of correspondence detailing similar occurrences, confirmed by clergymen and other persons of education and position. In many cases, besides the ringings, were other disturbances. One gentleman told him that his father, unable to trace any cause for the bells ringing in his house, he fixed a bell without wire to a wall and it rang, and the piano in the parlour began to play of itself. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, Incumbent of Lyderstone, Norfolk, wrote to Major Moor that he had hadappings, scratch-

ings, groanings, heavy trappings, thundering knocks, &c., in all the rooms and passages in his house for nearly nine years, that they still continued, and that he was able clearly to trace their existence in the personage sixty years past."

But to swallow the story of the "Bealings Bells" is a trifle for Mr. Brevior's credulity. He is a firm believer in the Cock Lane ghost, and regards the impostors concerned in that ridiculous fraud as victims of popular ignorance. Mr. Brevior does not forget that Samuel Johnson, notwithstanding his superstitious readiness to believe in ghost-stories, after a deliberate and personal examination of the "medium" and all the facts of the case, came to the conclusion that it was a gross imposture. But far from recognizing the force of the Doctor's opinion, the author derides it, maintaining that Johnson had not "a solitary fact to offer in support of it." Still speaking of the "Cock Lane Ghost," he adds,—"Mr. Kempe's guilt or innocence is not now the question—which is simply, whether or no the press is justified in systematically branding this case as one of 'detected imposture.' I believe that there is a good deal of imposture in it as it is ordinarily represented, but that this imposture rests with those who ignorantly or willfully ignore or misrepresent the facts, and mislead those whom it is their province to instruct." There never yet was a cause so bad but that it had an advocate, nor a culprit so infamous but that he had some hold on human sympathy. Even the Cock Lane ghost has a champion; and in Mr. Brevior's eyes the Cock Lane conspirators are martyrs in the cause of truth. Very amusing also is the supercilious commiseration with which the author speaks of the benighted mental condition of Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Faraday, and other gentlemen who, with misdirected charity, have endeavoured to reclaim spirit-rappers and table-turners from a state which, if it does not border on madness, is at least distinctly removed from perfect sanity. But though Mr. Brevior makes small account of such poor weaklings as Mr. Dickens and Prof. Faraday, he covers the upholders of table-turning with fervid eulogies. Of the "eminent" and "distinguished" and "celebrated" persons thus extolled, we reluctantly confess that there are some of whom we never heard before. Possibly they are eminent only from a mediæstic point of view, and are not celebrated beyond table-turning circles. "A distinguished London physician and physiologist, Dr. Wilkinson," is mentioned with approval as the gentleman who has felt the "soft, warm, fleshy, radiant, substantial hand" of a spirit. So also the reader is informed that "a celebrated critic, Robert Bell, in his famous article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, says,—'I have seen several times the table rising entirely unsupported into the air!'" If praise be sweet when it comes from competent judges, how pleasant it must be to see one's self written down "distinguished" and "celebrated"—by a believer in the Cock Lane ghost!

An English Version of the New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ from the Text of the Vatican Manuscript. By Herman Heinfetter. (Evans.)

A Collation of an English Version of the New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ from the Text of the Vatican Manuscript with the Authorized English Version. (Same Author and Publisher.)

PERSONS who wish to keep pace with the advancement of knowledge, and to be acquainted, as far as possible, with the results of modern scholarship, are in favour of a new translation of the Bible. But those who fear change, however slight, in established practices and notions,

—and such, we know, are the majority,—deprecate the idea. In the mean time, separate translations issue from the press. Individuals continue to give their own representations of the original text, believing that they are able to find a more correct substitute for it in the English language than the authorized, or any preceding, version. That these translators are always qualified for their work, cannot be affirmed. Perhaps most of them are not. The accomplishments necessary to a successful translator are so many and peculiar, that persons more adventurous than wise undertake the work and fail.

Herman Heinfeffer is the assumed name of a gentleman who has spent a life in endeavours to obtain the records of divine revelation in their purity. "The claim for attention," says the author, "to the Version now offered, although the result of forty years' labour, is not that it is the work of one qualified for the performance of such a glorious undertaking; but that it has been produced subject to an *invariable* observance of *Definite Rules*; in place of which, in all existing Versions, the dictates of *Arbitrary Selection* have been continually substituted. Such substitutions are of incessant occurrence. Indeed to this *Incessant observance of Arbitrary Selection* I desire to draw particular attention; and this, not as to whether such *Selection* has or has not been *justly and wisely* exercised, but as to whether such *Selection* can with *justice and wisdom* be exercised, in any case, where *Definite Rules* exist, which if followed, would render such *Selection* unnecessary." At the same time, he follows the received English version in all respects where he thinks that the sense of the original is not materially changed. He has no desire to disturb established impressions and associations consecrated by time. This is as it should be. A *revision*, not a version absolutely new, is all that English readers require. The translator admits that he has many personal disqualifications. His humility and tone are alike commendable. He has laboured in the cause of truth for forty years, and claims our respect. Not many men in business care for the Bible as he does; or would spend such sums of money as he has cheerfully given for the realization of a good object. He thinks he has discovered definite rules or principles that ought to guide a translator. Whatever merit he claims results from a rigid adherence to them. Whereas others have followed "arbitrary selection," he follows his rules; and therefore produces in his own opinion a version much closer to the meaning of the original than theirs.

First, as to the text which he follows. This is that in the so-called Vatican MS., or B., of which he says, that error of no description is proved or asserted to exist in it beyond what is reasonably attributable to human transcription. Here Mr. Heinfeffer claims too much for B., the text of which, though very ancient, is by no means faultless. It is hazardous to assert in the face of sufficient evidence to the contrary, that the Vatican MS. has no errors except those made unintentionally in transcription. As this MS. is imperfect, we looked to see what original the translator follows in the defective places. But no information is given on the point. Besides, it is difficult, or rather impossible, to tell exactly what is the reading of the Vatican in many places. The four collations of Bentley, Bartoloci, Birch and Mai, with the additional examinations and comparisons of Tischendorf, Murali, Buttmann, Alford, Burgon, and others, are insufficient to show correctly what is read in some passages. Hence, reliance cannot be put on the Vatican readings as they are represented in English by Mr. Heinfeffer. For example, he translates

Romans v. 1, *we have peace* with God; but as the Vatican has the subjunctive, *ἐχομεν*, not the indicative, it should be "let us have peace." Unduly exalting the Vatican, our author unjustly depreciates the Alexandrian, Parisian, Cambridge and Sinaitic. To say nothing of the Sinaitic, which he puts before the sixth century, he assigns the same age to the Cambridge MS. D., which is certainly incorrect.

We cannot compliment the author on the excellence of his version. His definite rules have not enabled him to produce one that is more intelligible, or nearer the sense intended by the sacred writers themselves, than our English one. He has inserted too many supplemental words, has paraphrased unnecessarily, and produced very obscure sentences. The authorized translation, with all its faults, is superior to this new version. Mr. Heinfeffer accuses preceding translators of having gone upon no other principle than that of "arbitrary selection": we fear that others will think him as guilty in this respect as they. The effect of the work will be to retard the undertaking of a thorough revision of the established English version. Plain readers of the Bible, into whose hands this volume may chance to fall, will be afraid of learned men and meddlers. But, in truth, learned men do not write books of this stamp. The want of learning is seen in them at every step. Mr. Heinfeffer's zeal outruns his knowledge and discretion. A learned man by his side would have saved him from many mistakes. The following specimens, taken almost at random, are submitted to the reader:—

John i.—"1. In commencing *this Dispensation*, the command was existing, yet the command was with the God, as the command had relation to a God. 2. The same God was in commencing *this Dispensation* with the God. 3. All things he made by him; and without him he made not anything that he has made. 4. By him there was life existing in the world, even the life that is a light of the men obtaining it."

1 Cor. vi.—"11. And some of these things ye were: but ye did wash them away, but ye were sanctified, but ye were justified in respect of being of such a kingdom, by bearing the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by the attestings of the spirit of our God. 12. All things in such a kingdom are lawful for me to have, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me to have, but I will not be brought under the power of any. 13. Such as the meats used by the belly, or the belly by the meats used: as God shall destroy both the claims of it and them to such a kingdom. Even the body's claim God will render useless not by the fornication committed, but by the Lord's assurance respecting belief in him; yet the Lord's assurance God will render useless by the body's indulgence."

Matthew iv.—"1. Then was Jesus led up in imagination into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil."

Matthew vi.—"13. And thou wouldst not have brought us into temptation, therefore deliver us from the evil we have incurred."

Matthew xi.—"14. And if ye desire to receive knowledge, this is Elias, which was for to come."

Matthew xvi.—"26. Then after their eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; so doing exists my having had a body."

Luke xviii.—"17. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever should not have received the kingdom of God as a little child should not have entered therein."

John i.—"18. No man hath discovered them at any time; an only begotten God which is in the bosom of the Father, that God hath declared them."

John vii.—"39. (Now this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for a spirit freed from guilt was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified.)"

John x.—"30. I and the Father are one in work."

John xvii.—"21. That they all may exist one thing; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may exist one thing in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

Acts i.—"5. That John truly baptized with water; but ye as to spirit shall be baptized Holy not many days hence."

Acts xvii.—"22. Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive by all things, that ye greatly worship."

Romans v.—"18. Therefore then as by one offence with respect to all men an effect attached with respect to condemnation; even so by one justification with respect to all men an effect attached with respect to justification of life."

Romans vii.—"1. Verily ye do not consider, brethren, (for with a knowledge of law I speak,) that the law hath dominion over the man that is under it as long as it has life?"

Romans ix.—"3. For I was myself desiring accursed to exist from the Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."

2 Cor. ix.—"13. And in the essay of this administration ye glorify God in the subjection of your agreement in the gospel of the Christ, and in purity of mind concerning their fellowship, yea, of all even of them."

Galat. v.—"5. Yet we conclude by mental operation, that on account of faith, a hope of justification exists for you."

Ephes. v.—"25. Husbands, love your wives, even as the Christ also loved the church, and gave himself on its account; 26. That he might sanctify it, having cleansed himself in the bath of the water of command."

2 Thess. ii.—"7. For the mystery respecting him doth now work only by the iniquity that he sanctions: he who now retaineth the mystery until out of its midst he be made powerful. 8. And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall take from reverence by the spirit of his mouth, and shall render powerless by the brightness of his coming: 9. Even him, whose coming is after a working after the Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders."

Judging from these and other passages, it is apparent that our author has obscured and misapprehended the meaning.

The second work is meant to show in what respects the English version of the New Testament, derived from the text of the Vatican MS., differs from the authorized version. The way in which the author effects his purpose is this. He prints in ordinary type such portions of the authorized English version as represent the Greek of the Vatican correctly; while the parts that are spurious according to B., or that do not justly represent that text, are put in black-letter type; over which is placed, in small ordinary type, when required, what is really expressed in the Vatican. This ingenious process is carried through the entire Testament. As in the preceding work, an ordinary reader would naturally suppose that the Vatican MS. is perfect, like the Sinaitic. Yet it wants four whole epistles, viz., 1st and 2nd of Timothy, Titus, Philemon, together with the Apocalypse, and from Hebrews ix. 14, to the end. Perhaps Cardinal Mai's edition has been followed. Yet it is well known that the Roman editor filled up the gaps from other MSS., and that his text is not an accurate transcript of the Vatican one. Even the second edition of it, by Verelone, cannot be relied upon, though it is better, as a whole, than any other reprint. In the first verse of the Epistle to the Ephesians, Mr. Heinfeffer misleads the reader by printing the words at *Ephesus*, as if they were in B., which they are not, *à primâ manu*. A later hand put them in the margin. Hence, implicit reliance cannot be placed on the readings here given. In fact, the text of B. is not yet thoroughly collated; and therefore it has not been published exactly. Prof. Tischendorf is about to edit its readings, along with those of

the Sinaitic MS., in a more convenient form and more reliable state than yet exist, not excepting Mr. Hansell's excellent transcript.

In the Silver Age: "Essays—That is, Dispersed Meditations." By Holme Lee. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MANY readers will feel surprise at being told that Holme Lee is a woman. The name does not suggest feminine personality; and the writer's works, notwithstanding their womanly freshness and purity, produced an impression that Holme Lee was a man. The present volume of wise and beautiful essays, however, puts an end to the misapprehension, and henceforth Holme Lee will be mentioned amongst the notable women of her time. Whether the name be real or assumed she gives no hint, but her pictures of the town where she was born, the provincial worthies and rustic playmates with whom she spent her childhood, and the labours on which her mature years have been expended, introduce us to a woman who represents, with no common force, the qualities for which her sex is regarded with warm and chivalric admiration by all men of generous nature. The Essays comprise the story of an English gentlewoman's life; but the story is not told in biographic form, with dates and chronological sequence of events. In detached papers, arranged with a view to artistic effect, and in no way justly exposing her to a charge of wishing to obtrude her purely personal matters on the world's notice, the author reveals the principal facts, and hopes, and sorrows of her past life, the results of her experience being found in the multitude of recollections and admissions which are scattered through her volumes. To those who in this feverish time find no pleasure in books which do not agitate them with terror, 'In the Silver Age' will seem a tame, prosy, rambling, egotistic book; but readers not altogether under the influence of morbid craving for excitement will find wholesome recreation and the seeds of enduring happiness in its quaint humour, pensive quietude, subdued pathos, and courageous simplicity. Very pleasant and exquisitely touched are the recollections of the old cathedral city in which the writer made acquaintance with joy and grief, ate gingerbread, bought toys at Whitsuntide fairs, and sang nursery ballads under "dim, overhanging houses, with their peaked gables, and dusky, wide-latticed windows." Very wise and suggestive are her reflections on this same antique city, when, after toiling long years as a governess in the homes of strangers, she returns to the shadow of the peaked gables,—looking for friends whom Time has taken to another place, and again meeting well-remembered faces in which Time has ploughed deep lines. "We are neither of us so young as we have been," she observes with homely truth, when she encounters "a woman with a sallow, brunette face and grizzled hair, who is standing at the door of an old-fashioned chemist's shop." Of this woman Holme Lee says, "We recognized each other, but we did not speak—our families were not acquainted, and we never spoke in our lives; but as her tired dark eyes receded mournfully before mine, I could fancy that she remembered as vividly as I did myself the days when we were sixteen, and near neighbours at the parish church. She was a very handsome girl then, and a girl of high romantic notions, as certain sober kinsfolk used to say with much foreboding and reproach. But nothing, it seems, came of either the beauty or the romance, for there she is,—faded into as grave and grey a spinsterhood as one of themselves; but it is a

good face still—ininitely patient, though worn and weary."

Other pictures, some of them more pathetic, some less sad, but all of them alike realistic, does the governess give us of her old home and town. The book-shop and its antique proprietor, her father's grave-stone, and "the forlorn wet grass waving up against it," and the poor French master's daughter, who silently moved to another land when her lover deceived her, are put upon the canvas with exquisite skill. But the most beautiful of all the old-home chapters are those two in which Holme Lee mentions her mother's death, and renders her one last tribute of sacred filial love. It is a perilous subject for a daughter's pen to touch; but these chapters contain no line for which the reader is not grateful—no word on which the writer will not like to gaze whenever the old sad memories steal up and overcome her. Gradually, and with enviable tranquillity this dear mother sinks into her grave. As sight and power fail her, she treats her daughters as though they were still little children, bidding them say their prayers, and repeating to them the hymns of the old nursery days. One golden afternoon she says to Holme Lee, "Stoop down, let me stroke the dust from your hair," and the child replies, "Ah! mother, that dust is the dust of time—grey hairs not to be swept off by gentle touch of any hand again!" At length the end comes, in the season when gleaners pick up yellow ears of wheat, and the mourners "make the last journey all together through the streets, when the day looks so garish and the faces are all so blank; where in a narrow way a wain, high piled with harvest sheaves, draws aside and stands to the wall that the other wain with the one shock of ripe corn gathered and garnered for God, may pass by solemnly, unstayed." Of the time immediately following the funeral, Holme Lee records an incident which will touch the hearts of men and women whom Death has made her equals in sorrow. Turning over her mother's treasures, she comes upon a quaint feminine hoard. "Turned out upon the table," says the daughter, "its contents looked a mere miscellany of shreds and patches of every colour and quality under heaven; but after a pause of amazed contemplation, first one familiar pattern detached itself from the mass, and then another, until I distinctly perceived that these meaningless fragments were bits of worn-out dresses sent to our mother when they were new—such as, perhaps, more daughters than ourselves working amongst strangers inclose in their home-letters to eke out trivial and eventless chat." Of Holme Lee's other essays, perhaps the most notable is the one entitled 'Of some Working Women,' in which, speaking as a governess on the position and interests of governesses in private families, she says much to which her fellow-labourers and their employers will do well to give good heed.

Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Being a Collection of Documents, for the most part never before printed, illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Collected and edited by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

IN this volume is contained the first instalment of the interesting triple subject named in the above title-page,—Leechdom, here illustrated in Saxon versions or adaptations of the shadowy Apuleius, a legendary Sextius Placitus, and the substantial Dioscorides. The former, if he ever existed at all, was in no way

who won the rich widow Pudentilla by magic, and wrote the legend of the Golden Ass. Dioscorides is a more familiar acquaintance. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, old Gerard the Herbalist quoted him often, and had him ever in hand as he lingered about the sweet-smelling hedges in Gray's Inn Lane, looking for roots and plants whereon to make comment in his ponderous volume. Indeed, in the sixteenth century, the work of the old soldier who became physician to Antony and Cleopatra, was a favourite with gentlemen and scholars. When Elizabeth's diplomatic servant, Sir Thomas Smith, was robbed of his Dioscorides, that famed edition or commentary on the original, by Matthiolus, which was subsequently superseded by the more famous edition of Saracenus, Sir Thomas was more disturbed than if an article of greater value had been stolen from him. "That book was never wont to go from me," says the bereaved gentleman, as quoted in 'Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne,' . . . "because it was noted with my observations and notes." It is a book that is still being annotated by medico-botanical students, and these have not yet got at the heart of it. "One-fourth," they say, "of the plants mentioned by Dioscorides, has not yet, in 1863, been truly identified." This remark is made by Mr. Cockayne by way of apology for the shortcomings of the Angles and Saxons, as manifested by some of the errors of the translators and transcribers who succeeded each other in carrying the original work through various languages into that of the Anglo-Saxon. It is very clear that through lack of knowledge, the wrong herb was often named as a remedy for a particular disease, and mistakes were made in directions for the application of the specific,—as, for instance, where a remedy is to be applied without the blossom and berry of a plant, *stos et mora*, and the scribe translates this as without mischief and delay! One might suppose that the practice was deadly, where such mistakes were committed; but there was not much harm done, and the error was of small importance, for truly nine persons in a family might be subject to as many different ailments or "addles," and one single preparation of betonica or bishopswort, cured them (or did not cure them) all. The leeches might have said to their patients, as the French quack-doctors laughingly do to the sufferers who purchase their panacea,—"Take it, ladies and gentlemen, in all security; it can do you no harm, and may do you no good!"

Far be it from us to allege that there is no great virtue in herbs. We believe, with Mr. Cockayne, that there was even virtue in the charms and mockeries by which the nervous of old were, in a worldly sense, rescued from death by being soothed out of the fear of it. From the earliest times, the greatest of philosophers, as well as the rudest of practitioners have employed simples as well as professional magic and professional nonsense which had sense in it, since the practice of it led to good results. They tried everything, rather than lose their patient, like their great master Serapion; whereupon they were jeered by the more lazy M.D.'s, by whom they were called *triers* or "empirics"; and the term, which should have been one of honour, is one of contumely to this day.

There was not only virtue in the old processes, but the latter are still employed to the same end as of yore. "A sick man," says Mr. Cockayne, "thinks himself effectually tended, if he chance to make out that his doses contain taraxacum, belladonna, aconite, hyoscyamus, or arnica, or if he be refreshed with ammonia; but he smiles contemptuously at the hero-

woman who administers dentdelion, nightshade, wolfsbane, henbane, elecampane, or who burns horn in the sick chamber. The locksmith at Teddington told me that he had broken the bone of his little finger, and for two months it was grinding and grunching so, that he felt sometimes quite wrong in himself. One day, he saw Dr. — go by, and told him; he said, you see there that comfrey, take a piece of the root of it, and chew it, and put it to your finger, and wrap it up. The man did so, and in four days, the finger was well." Dear mother Earth! In her bosom there is the medicine for many ills. There was much significance in the legend of the giant who would have died vanquished, but that a touch of earth gave him new vigour.

A reader of Mr. Cockayne's Preface will come to the conclusion that the Gothic nations were mere herbal-doctors compared with the surgeons, and perhaps the physicians, of Greece and Rome. In some respects, the same difference continues. Our apothecaries call healing-herbs by ugly names, and they are, doubtless, more scientifically applied, but in surgery, we probably have made little real progress in advance of the ancients, who appear to have employed most scientifically-constructed instruments in the most terrible of operations. All that Mr. Cockayne writes on this subject will be read with the greatest interest. He has some affectations of style; for example, he never marks (save once, by mistake) the genitive case. He writes "a dogs kennel," not "a dog's," changes our old friend Ulysses into Vlysses; and while he will have it that "Kirke" (and not Circe) "turned men into swine," very considerably refrains from changing Cicero into Kikero, as more advanced purists would have it.

But these are the pardonable affectations of a learned man, to the body of whose work we now address ourselves. From the list of contents of the chapters of the Herbarium we learn that bishopswort will keep a man from being drunk, and cure his broken head, and give him ease in the "foot-addle," or gout. Waybread is good "in case one wishes to make a man's wamb dwindle," that is, to reduce a too portly stomach; and it is a specific for "the rend of mad dog." Hive-leaf is sovereign for "bite of adder" or "sore of wamb." Ashthroat was a remedy for sore heads and liver complaint; henbane for tooth-ache and disease of the lungs. Lion's-foot prevented a man being choice in his diet; in other words, we suppose, improved his appetite. Clovewort was for lunatics; and if a man's hair fall off, or he have "disturbance in the inwards," orbicularis will renew his locks and lessen his anguish. Smearwort suppresses the "stiffest fevers," and puts down warts on the nose; and the herb "gladden" is equally good to cure whitlows or a dropsical thirst. Horehound is the proper thing for, or rather against, stiff joints and tape-worms; and water-wort is good for maidens whose beauty is damaged by swellings, or men whose success in wooing them is impeded by the suitor's baldness. This last defect has a score of remedies all of which are as good for anything else; the herb "humble" may be taken either to renew the hair or to relieve an aching stomach; as for madder, it is a salve "for every sore which vexeth the body"; and we may add, that if Mayere had known one of the uses of several roots named here, he would have cured James the First of an infirmity which the king derived from his sainted mother.

In the chapters of the Herbarium, directions are given for the application of the specifics. Thus, for foot-addle or gout,—for which Waybread, or properly waybroad, is as "gooding

as bishopswort,—"take leaves of Waybread, crush with salt, set it then on the feet . . . that is a sure leechdom." Of smearwort, we are subsequently told, "Verily, leeches may not heal much without this wort." Sometimes, the mode of application of the remedial herb is perplexing. What would Mr. Truefit, who has written so learnedly on baldness, under a much more euphonious name,—think of the following Saxon remedy: "In case that man's hair fall off, take juice of the wort which one nameth nasturtium, and by another, named cress; put it on the nose; the hair shall wax (grow)"? Gerard, who knew something of Apuleius and more of Dioscorides, says nothing of this use of nasturtium. To the uses allotted to many herbs by Dioscorides, Gerard adds various others. When Marshal Saxe was pining for the recovery of the health which he had abused, he might have found a remedy in the Herbal of Gerard, which he would have looked for in vain in that of Dioscorides.

Of Saxon Leechdom, the reader of this volume will have a good idea,—as well as of some phases of Saxon life which it illustrates. The subject of Charms is only commenced in this volume, to be continued in a succeeding portion of the publication, to which we look forward with interest, not doubting meanwhile of the ability with which such a volume will be edited by Mr. Cockayne.

NEW POETRY.

Effie Campbell; and other Poems. By Joseph Truman. (Longman & Co.)—The author of these verses is one of those who pique and provoke the reader continually with their hints that they "could an they would,"—but they don't. In the present instance, however, this is not done boastfully and insolently, but in a tempting, temporizing way. It is some years since we quoted and praised a lyric of Mr. Truman's—the "Wee Bit Birdie,"—and now he offers us a few more pages of verse. It is all good enough to make us wish there were more of it, and that the author, instead of talking about "the Poet" so much, and describing him so minutely, would prove himself one by doing a real bit of sustained and worthy work. "Effie Campbell" shows that he can touch a gay subject gracefully; and other pieces prove that he might handle a grave theme thoughtfully. His communion with external nature is touched with something of the Wordsworthian sense; his religious poetry is poetic and good. Such hints of the possession of poetic gifts should be fulfilled. We quote a piece entitled "And was made Man," not because it is one of the best, but because it illustrates a tendency of the writer, and it successfully lays hold on the human skirts of the Holy One in that one true and only way which will not be superseded just yet by our modern improved methods.—

"AND WAS MADE MAN."

Oh, the Christ we worship is no fiction,
Born of dim fear or fantastic dream,
But a living Saviour, benediction
Pouring ever in unstinted stream.

He has walk'd this world of growth and greenness;
Loved the flowers and finger'd by the sea;
Sought consolation in the sky's serenity;
Crush'd the hill-moss with His kneeling knee.

Mother's eyes That life's beginnings tended;
Once He slept a child's untroubled sleep;
Lengths and breadths of man's experience wended;
Wept the tears which the forlornest weep.

Hunger'd, thirsted, labour'd, base impeaching
Bore, and cruel gulls, that none in vain
Might be heard His sympathy beseeching
Out of any depth of need or pain.

Down to doom as sloped the saving history,
Round He look'd for friends—ah! friends were distant—
Groan'd and faint'd in an anguish-mystery,
Died a martyr, rose the Self-Existent.

Subtlest logics but the secret darken,
Sun-like it will dazzle those who gaze;
'Tis the wiser not to ask, but harken,
Proof may well be wanting, but not praise.

In the realm of souls He ever liveth
Tho' He walk the realm of sense no more,
As He gave in human guise of yore.

Oh, the Christ we worship is a Brother,
King Divine and yet a Brother saintly;
So we look from this world to the other,
Where He hears us tho' we cry too faintly.

Leila: a Tale. By the Rev. Edward Monro, M.A. (Leeds, Sharp; London, Masters.)—This poem, Mr. Monro tells us, has been written "under the hope that it may do good by the description of the sad results of what in different classes of life is too common—the heartless trifling by young men with the affections and feelings of the other sex. We fear that the example of insincerity here given is too extreme to be taken home by offenders in general. Leila, a girl of humble birth, but of course with a hundred compensating charms, captivates Redmond, a lad of noble parentage. The enamoured enthusiast marries her, and retires with her into solitude. In time, desiring once more to see his family, he quits Leila for awhile, and returns to his home. Once there, he reveals to his mother all that has taken place, and is induced by the haughty lady to look upon his *mésalliance* as a mere childish freak by which he is not morally bound. Eventually, the young man is betrothed to a maiden of his own degree. Meantime, Leila, now a mother, has travelled to London in quest of Redmond. Penniless and toil-worn, she meets him at the threshold of a stately mansion which he is about to enter with her rival. Leila naturally strives to intercept Redmond, and being suspected of a design to rob him is consigned to prison. The next morning Redmond repairs to her, but too late. Want and grief have done their work, and Leila is no more. The remorse of Redmond at her loss is intensified when he learns that the means of support which he has sent to her have been secretly arrested by his mother. In working out this improbable story Mr. Monro shows at times decided poetic feeling. In proof, we may instance this picture of the seclusion to which the newly-wedded pair retire—a home

Thick bowered in a wood, a cottage small,
Nestled in thatch, with window peering out
From straw-crowned gable, girl with woodbine pale,
And starry rose which greets the birthday dawn,
Of each new month with posy pink and gay;
Such was the home of Leila's early love!
The swallows cradled in the rain-washed thatch
Their pilgrim young, and busy honey-bees
Stored in the endless maze of amber straw
Their dripping treasures from the field and lane;
And warrior wasps blew clarions through the day
Along the terraced pipes. When Leila threw
The lattice-window open to the wood
She broke the sweet embrace with gentle touch
Of rose and woodbine, whose sweet am'rous arms
Had entwined each other; and the guest
And blue fly rousing from their dreamy rest,
Where they had couched to watch the loving pair,
Slanted with music on their glancing wings,
Off to the midwood shade, to tell the tale
To wondering wanderers on the mossy grass.

—The features of this scene are familiar enough, but they are in keeping with the romance of love which they frame in, and the writer touches them with those happy lights of epithet which make familiar things seem new. It is worth Mr. Monro's while to cultivate his powers, especially in the construction of his verse, which, owing to the almost uniform ending of the lines with monosyllables, is at present crude and wearisome. If in some future poem he will combine more likelihood of story with more variety of modulation, we may promise him readers.

Voices of Sacred Song, for Quiet Hours, from One Hundred Authors. Edited and Arranged by William Frampton Cussell. (Nisbet & Co.)—This volume resembles in its plan the "Book of Sacred Song" which we noticed a few weeks since. There is, however, a more liberal blending of the poetical element with the devotional in the present collection. Amongst the poets of our generation, Wordsworth, Moore, James Montgomery, Bryant, Tennyson, Longfellow, and Philip Bailey have been laid under contribution; while the names of Herbert, Herrick, Milton, Pope and Cowper indicate the more remote stores of imagination which have been resorted to. The compilation, which is further enriched by many standard Hymns, will prove acceptable to those who like to see religious feeling associated with the graces of fancy. It was an error, however, to insert the lines called "The Blind Poet's Vision" under the name of Milton. The editor admits in his Preface that he "is not sure and to indicate their genuineness." The want

of it is so obvious from the quality of the lines that he should not have raised the question.

The City Muse; or, the Poet in Congress: consisting of Original Lays and Lyrics. Edited by William Reid. (Manchester, Heywood.)—"The City Muse," though originally printed in 1853, "is now issued to the public for the first time." We should hardly have thought that, after so long a period for deliberation, this course would have been adopted. Impulse and inexperience often account for rash attempts at publicity, but eleven years should teach discretion. A few pretinences may here and there be culled from this compilation, but its characteristic is ambitious commonplace.

Poems. By Helen Burnside. (Hatchard & Co.)—Miss Burnside's verse does not rise into originality, but it flows smoothly and displays much pure and tender sentiment. Her little book too gains some interest from the fact that it was written under a serious physical privation.

NEW NOVELS.

Blythe House. By R. F. H. (Virtue Brothers & Co.)—"Blythe House" is not the work of a practised author, but it is a very interesting story, pleasantly told. The moral is not set forth in words; but a sweet and gentle spirit pervades the whole, like a delicate fragrance, which imparts a pleasure to the reader independent of its literary merit. The story is simple, and there are occasional observations, arising from the incidents, which show a graceful goodness of heart. Here is one which appeals to us all: "I have often thought that if one-half of the unavailing regret we lavish over the graves of our departed friends had been bestowed upon themselves, in the shape of kindness and compassion while they were yet dwelling amongst us, it might have smoothed away many troubles for them, and have laid up for ourselves a happy subject of contemplation against the time when we, in our turn, come to lie on a bed of sickness and death. Our duties, according as we fulfil or neglect them, twine themselves into a future crown of rejoicing for us, or else into a chaplet of sharply piercing thorns." "Blythe House," as a piece of literary work, would have been better if it had been less compendious and more developed. The antecedents are somewhat crudely set forth, and there are too many personages introduced; each of whose history is more or less mixed up with that of Dr. Adam Blank and his sister; and this complicates the story more than in so short a space can be made quite clear. Three volumes would not have been too large a stage to work out the incidents, or the story should have been confined to the fortunes of Dr. Blank and his sister. But this is a fault which the author will avoid with practice; and meanwhile the reader will find pleasure in following the history of Ida Bernstein from her bed in the Accident Ward of "a large London hospital" (the author might as well have given the name) to her adoption into the family of the kind Dr. Blank and his pleasant sister Milly, and her happy marriage with her benefactor,—all of which is charmingly narrated. The old-fashioned, quaint mansion in which they live makes an agreeable framework to the three chief personages in the story. The minor threads of interest are so many and various, that we cannot enter upon them, and we advise the author in her next work to take a larger field for her exercise and give a freer play to her own talents.

Maurice Dering; or, the Quadrilateral: a Novel. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.' (Tinsley Brothers.)—This is a clever, vigorous novel. The descriptions are struck off in a few graphic words, which set the objects, whether they be men or things, before the reader in their bodily presentment. The story turns on the firm friendship of four men for each other, and the mischief wrought by a wicked woman. The friends are well sketched: Paul Chetwynd, the cynic, who is always ready to be good and generous, and who has plenty of common sense,—Philip Gascoigne, the fine gentleman, who can be and do anything up to a certain point, who has talent, but no power of perseverance,—Maurice Dering, the officer and gentleman, who has a true, loyal nature, with a sense of duty and self-denial, which would have made him a real

hero if he had not taken the business of Providence into his own hands, and made himself the executioner of the *haut-d'œuvre*, and, like all mortal improvers of the ways of Providence, "doing evil that good may come." The characters are all highly coloured and loaded with epithets; which is a mode of begging the question and biasing the judgment of the reader, which has made works of fiction forbidden fruit to many strict and conscientious people. Sometimes an epithet is graphic and illustrative, but when used in profusion it is only a lazy mode to save the trouble of correct delineation. The author of 'Maurice Dering' uses epithets alike for the purpose of palliating vice and indicating virtue. 'Maurice Dering' is not, however, a pleasant book. There is a want of refinement, or rather, we should say, a want of the power to discriminate right from wrong, an inherent coarseness, which mars the pleasure of the reader. The effect left after closing the book is neither wholesome nor satisfactory. The heroes of the novel are much better than the heroines, who are, indeed, a sorry set; the writer draws them as entirely worthless, and makes many excuses for them. There is not one good or well-principled woman in the book, if we except Alice Leslie, a shadowy sketch, who scarcely appears upon the scene. George Gascoigne is a weak, selfish, vain woman, "a coquette to the core of her nature," who never lets a fair chance of a flirtation slip,—a woman whose love is no compliment to a man. At the commencement of the story she is engaged to marry Philip Gascoigne, of the Quadrilateral. Maurice Dering has secretly loved her; but he has exchanged into a regiment going to India to put himself out of the reach of temptation. George has a cousin, Ida, who is engaged to be married to another of the four friends—the Rev. Geoffrey Luttrell, an honest, frank, simple-hearted sporting clergyman, much more orthodox on points of shooting and salmon-fishing than on divinity. Ida is a thoroughly wicked woman and the demon of the story; she is madly in love with Dering. George has a narrow escape from the pranks of a vicious horse, which she has wilfully insisted on mounting: Maurice Dering saves her. There is a capital description of the "race for two lives." During this crisis two persons discover Maurice Dering's secret: one is his friend, Paul Chetwynd; the other is Ida, who thereupon becomes George's deadly enemy for life. Not deterred either by her own betrothal and approaching marriage, nor by the discovery that Maurice Dering loves another, she seeks an opportunity to be alone with him, and reveals her love. Dering behaves like a gentleman under the embarrassing circumstances. The author colours his epithets very black for this sin against all that is sacred in female reticence; but it is quite the most innocent act she does in the whole story. George shows every disposition to throw over the man she is engaged to marry for the sake of her newly-discovered conquest. Maurice Dering is able to stand firm under all his temptations, and to act as groomsman to his friend, and to witness the fair Ida's marriage, though even at the crisis of the service, "those wonderful deep eyes were lifted under the bridal veil, and shot one straight, swift glance to the spot where, in the background, stood Maurice Dering." Poor man! he is sorely beleaguered by women; but he makes his escape to India, where, in pursuit of what the author terms the "big game," he, after a time, regains his serenity, and, after an encounter with a great she-bear, which nearly kills him, he is nursed by a fair girl, who loves him; and he forgets George, and engages himself to Alice Leslie. Meanwhile, George, though married, continues to be a coquette, caring for nothing but admiration. Her husband adores her, and thinks she can do no wrong. In general, when a husband adores his wife, and abstains from matrimonial snubbings, which are an antidote to the flattery of society, the wife becomes either insufferably conceited or gets into mischief. There is a certain Gerald Annesley, a handsome blackguard, who has known George in former times, and who has stirred the first romantic feelings of her heart. He renews acquaintance with her, and Ida sets herself deliberately to assist in the ruin of her cousin. She

helps Annesley in his designs, and by her influence over George she almost drags her into the snare laid for her. Maurice Dering comes to England to arrange about his marriage. Gascoigne, having been ordered to Spa by his physician for a hopeless malady, which is slowly destroying his life, all the friends meet there; also Gerald Annesley, bent on making George elope with him. The sketch of Spa and the visitors is dramatic and vivid. Paul Chetwynd becomes aware of the danger of George; he and Maurice Dering agree that nothing but the death of Annesley can save her. He is too inflexible and she too weak for a mere separation to avail. Dering, being a dead shot, is the one who agrees to make a quarrel, and challenge Annesley. The duel is well described; but it is a murder, pure and simple. Dering goes into it knowing that he intends to kill his adversary. Annesley receives a mortal wound, and fires into the air. A packet of letters, which is delivered to Maurice after the funeral, reveals Ida's wickedness and her plots against her cousin, to which she had nearly fallen a victim. The two friends sit in judgment upon her, and proceed to execute their sentence in the spirit of the four *mousquetaires* judging "mi ladi." At the crisis, the unsuspecting husband of Ida comes up, and is in time to hear what had been carefully kept from him. Ida behaves like a French heroine or a fiend, but the shock of hearing that Maurice is engaged to be married brings on an attack of the heart, and she falls dead. The author immediately begins to be sorry for her, and to mitigate her wickedness by descriptions of "the dead woman's lovely face," "the lovely chiselled face," with the composure of "eternal peace" upon it. The Indian Mutiny breaks out: Maurice Dering's *fiancée* is one of the early victims of those nameless horrors. Maurice Dering returns to avenge himself, and he is described as presiding over a butchery of prisoners who had laid down their arms, which will make the reader feel sick and faint. The curtain drops upon the muddled lives and faded happiness of all the four friends: a most depressing and melancholy result, attributed by the author entirely to the wickedness of Ida. The author can well describe short, sharp, decisive acts and gestures; but a sustained, gradually worked-out course of action and emotion is beyond his powers, or he does not choose to bestow the necessary labour. The key to all the misery and wickedness of the present work is very inadequate. Ida, the evil genius of the piece, is left in block; the want of workmanship in making out her actions and her motives is very palpable, and the author supplies the place of work by patches of colour and theatrical looks and attributes. The book, clever as it is, cannot be called either pleasant or satisfactory.

Strife and Rest. By the Author of 'Agnes Home.' 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)—The principal characters of 'Strife and Rest' are—Richard Gaysford, a young member of parliament; Laura Gaysford, wife of the said member of parliament; Ernest Heathcote, a high-church curate, who ceases to *strive* after sacerdotal perfection, and is content to *rest* on a good fat living in the country; and Helen Ashley, the beautiful sister of lovely Mrs. Gaysford, who after being jilted by Ernest Heathcote forgives him for his inconstancy, and marries him as soon as he, repenting of his infidelity, gives her a chance of doing so. At the close of the story the two sisters are seen sitting in Helen's nursery. "It was a picture," says the author, "that would have made a cynic amiable, to see those two beautiful women in all the pride of their womanhood, with their children around them. 'Oh, Laura! we ought to be very happy,' said Helen.—'So we are, dear; at least, I'm sure you are,' replied her sister, taking Helen's baby in her arms—a freedom which he promptly resented, by throwing up a portion of his superabundant meal." Truly a picture that would make a cynic smile! Of another picture which may be taken as a fair specimen of his literary style, the author says, "What a pleasant home scene it was! One doesn't often meet two prettier or more elegant women than our two sisters, or two handsomer, more comfortable, well-to-do men, than their respective husbands. Dick's pleasant, genial face, now a little

too broad perhaps, beamed in the sunset; and Ernest Heathcote's talk, grave and clerical, receiving his wife's affectionate attentions as if they were nothing more than his due, and it was a privilege for her to be allowed to pay them, was, to outward seeming, a model rector." Can this be true? Did Ernest Heathcote's *talk* really and truly receive his wife's affectionate attentions? Is it true that this same talk was, to outward seeming, a model rector? If so, what was it in reality?—a rector! a rural dean? a pluralist? The Author of 'Strife and Rest' assumes the tone of an exquisite young gentleman about town; but the assumption is so awkward an affectation, that we suspect that he is not quite so much at home in "gilded saloons" as he would wish us to believe.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Old Price's Remains: Posthumous, or During Life. By John Price, M.A. (Virtue Brothers).—The motto is "Ἐπεὶ ζῶντος, &c., and if it had been translated "the old emu is alive" we should have had one more of those only-moderately-bad-and-therefore-intolerable puns which abound in this rather-flat-but-slightly-(as-times-go)-peculiar work; as in *Ab you-know disse omnes*, a recommendation to learn the unknown from the known. Old Price, as he chooses to call himself, announces that he was the wooden spoon of the year 1826; and he was high in the classical tripos. His college was St. John's, the members of which were at that time famous for being bad, not good-bad punsters. Mr. Price must have been at the very top of this bad eminence: for to him we may say—

Many Johnians have punned punishably,
But thou out-punnest them all.

And why "old"? Mr. Price cannot be more than sixty: in our days this is no age at all. The following is about an average specimen of the wit:—

HOMO FACTUS; MAN DOKE.—*Cicero.*

Ah! Owen, Owen, shut up;
Let Savants say their say;
I've seen a notice put up,
That tells the other way!
These "lower forms" deny it if you can,
Beat the "sixth form"† in *Morals*, there's the rub;
For what is the most promising young man,
Compared with a performing Lion's Cub?

Cadit questio. In the Eton Grammar, for "Humanum, bellinum, et similia," read Bellinum humanum, et similia.

We quote this because we have it to quote, and to show what we have to quote:—

The thing, we know, is neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil it got there.

Never mind, old joker; there are varieties of mediocrity, as well as of the extremes; and in all our lives we never met with any book which is so intensely neither one thing nor the other. Quoting "missis ambagibus" Old Price asks, whose Missis was she? What is the most correct French for Mr. and Mrs. Okell? Answer, M. Augel et Madame Alaquele. What is the greatest go of the present day? The Gorilla. When do we feel most for our fellow creatures? At Christmas; blind man's buff. Not so bad as the rest. Now we think it possible that, though we designate this book as exceedingly wooden, and uncommonly spoony, our readers may fancy that, after all, there might be a kind of innocent amusement about it, a sort of pass-time, if the additional s be allowed its due power of modification. Nor would they be far wrong. There is a sense of nothingness in action, a kind of vacuity, an unexpectedness of continuing dullness, which are amusing. We by no means disapprove of the publication, any more than Old Price will disapprove of our criticism. Under his oddity he has sense and learning; and he knows that rigmarole and ridicule begin and end with the same couplets of letters. The book is full of what would be pleasant in conversation: but to write it, to read it—perhaps twice—in proof, to publish it in numbers, and then to reprint it, shows a sort of moral courage which has the same relation to that of a martyr which the wit of the book has to that of Sydney Smith.

† "6th Form," = the upper lads; i. e. "us Christians."

Description of a Synoptic Table of the Measures and Weights of the Metric System. By James Yates, M.A. (Edinburgh, Johnston).—We notice this pamphlet for its history and philology: Mr. Yates assures us that the legislature of 1825 copied the French system without knowing it, in naming the subdivision of a gallon by a Latin term, *quart*. It strikes us that they only took a term already in use: surely we are not deceived in thinking that the fourth part of a gallon was a quart long before the first French Revolution. Again, in arguing for the uncouth prefixes of the metric nomenclature, Mr. Yates says, "Children learn words by hundreds which are much longer and more difficult. The Christian names which mothers give to their female children prove this. One such name, *Millicent*, has been used among us from the time of King Alfred to the present day. If then a little girl has had the misfortune to be christened *Millicent*, it will be seen that, as soon as she knows her own name, she has overcome a fifth part of the difficulties of the metric nomenclature, and yet it is possible that the names of her companions, both boys and girls, are much more formidable." It is very much against the metric nomenclature that a philologist, in advocating it, is driven to such an argument as this. For the question is not about children, who learn words easily, but about grown people; not about words as mere appellatives, but about change of system, with new words to be applied to old things with old habits. The difficulties of "nomenclature," as Mr. Yates would apply the word, contain more than the difficulties of "naming"; and Miss Millicent, as soon as she knows her own name, say at two years old, is far from having overcome any difficulty of a system of measures. Hector will not be fitter to master the hundreds than another, nor will even the Decalogue push him forward with the tens. How far, all other things being suitable, the nomenclature is admissible, is a fair subject for discussion: but it is trifling with the question to argue from the facility with which children learn sounds as the names of objects.

Organum Harmonicum. By Thre. M. de Folly.—This is a broadsheet with no publisher's name, containing a large diagram intended to illustrate chords and modulations. There is no explanation attached. The author has offered us private explanation: but on principle we decline to be wise above what is written, seeing that by allowing authors to enter into additional details, we should soon find our work impossible.

On the Circle-Area and Heptagon Chord. By S. M. Drach, Esq.—This loose sheet, with no publisher's name, treats of a subject which has lately attracted some mathematicians. To it is added a metrical system, the terms of which are certainly more English than *deca*, *hecto*, &c. For example, a *drink* is half a pint; a *ten-drink* is 5 pints; a *hundred-drink* is 50 pints,—too much, let the horse be over so manageable; a *kill-drink* is 500 pints, and would do it, no doubt; a *merry-drink* is 5000 pints, which would certainly make the beards wag all; and a *lion-drink* is 500,000 pints, and he would be a lion who could do it. This lion is the king of measures; the lion-ounce is nearly 28 tons, and we should not like to be his twopenny-poetman, unless his Rowland Hill would allow us a lion-penny. All this seems to be seriously proposed.

Sketches from Life, and Jottings from Books. By W. H. C. Nation. (Newby).—The adventures of Major Clancie, an accomplished swindler of the seventeenth century, form the most amusing chapter of this book. We are told that this worthy's life was published nearly two hundred years ago, in a separate volume, by order of "the distinguished Countess of Marlborough." This can scarcely be the well-known Sarah Jennings, who would probably have been described as *Duchess* of Marlborough. Moreover, the great duke did not receive the rank of Earl until 1689. Perhaps the lady who took so great an interest in this light-fingered hero was the wife of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who assisted at the Duke of York's famous victory off the Texel, one of the most stupendous naval fights of which we find record in history. The Countess lost her gallant husband, and was pensioned; but, in later times, when a

greater Marlborough had arisen, the poor old lady had to complain to the Crown that her pittance was not regularly paid! In another chapter we have a collection of queer epitaphs, of which the following is the most eccentric:—

Here lies my wife,
Here lies she,
Hallelujah!
Hallelujee!!

These 'Sketches from Life' are not equal to some other 'Sketches' that have long been before the world, but they may serve to while away a dull afternoon.

Of religious publications we have to mention:—*The Genius of the Gospel: a Homiletical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew*, by the Rev. David Thomas, edited by the Rev. William Webster (Jackson, Walford & Hodder).—*Rest under the Shadow of the Great Rock: a Book of Facts and Principles*, by the Rev. John Kennedy (Religious Tract Society).—*Sunshine in Sorrow*, by the Author of 'Sunshine in Sickness' (Mozley).—*Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher: No. 1. Strength according to the Day; No. 2. On Pleasing Men* (Heaton & Son).—*Monks and Nuns: a Lecture in Reply to Two Lectures by "Father Ignatius"*, by the Rev. W. A. Darby (Pitman).—*Grantham: a Lancashire Tale* (Mozley).—*The Story of Hans Egede*, by his Son-in-Law Jans Olaf, edited by Mrs. Cuthbert Orlebar (Mozley).—*Expository Sermons on the Epistles for the Sundays of the Christian Year, preached to Various English Congregations in India*, by the Rev. Dr. G. E. L. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta (Macmillan & Co.).—*The Christ, the Book, and the Church*, by the Rev. H. Allon (Jackson, Walford & Hodder).—*What Message have the Clergy for the People of England? a Letter to the Bishop of London, in reference to the Controversy on the Future State of Sinners*, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice (Macmillan & Co.).—*The Living God the Saviour of all Men: a Sermon*, by R. W. Dale (Jackson, Walford & Hodder).—*Results of the Irish Census of 1861, with a Special Reference to the Condition of the Church in Ireland*, by the Rev. A. Hume (Rivingtons).—*The Temple of the Faith: a Sermon*, by the Rev. D. S. Wrangham (Skeffington).—*Quietness and Confidence the Strength of the Church: a Sermon*, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan (Macmillan & Co.).—*The Moral Government of God: Remarks on a late Controversy between the Rev. J. B. Brown and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, in relation to the Divine Government*, by Epsilon (Virtue Brothers & Co.).—*"Do the Writers of the New Testament Claim for Themselves Inspiration?" a Letter on the Internal Evidence of the Inspiration of the New Testament*, by the Rev. J. P. Norris (Macmillan & Co.).—*Supplement to the Bible Marginal Readings for the English Bible, in addition to those given by the Editors of King James's Version*, by E. Young (Edinburgh, Young & Co.).—*and God's Word and Man's Heart: The Gospel the Key to the Problems of Man's Moral Nature: Sermons preached before the University of Oxford*, by the Bishop of Lincoln (Skeffington).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ainsworth's John Law, the Projector, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Bell's English Poets, Re-issue, 'Cowper,' Vol. 1, 12s. 1/6 swd.
Brathwaite's Commentary, Midwinter, No. 7, Jan. to June, 2/6
Burton's The Scot Abroad, 2 vols. 6s. 15/6 cl.
Collet's Novelties of Romanism, 2nd edit. 6s. 3/6 cl.
Elton's Norway, the Road and the Fell, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Four Years in the Ionian Islands, ed. Viscount Kirkwall, 2 v. 21/
Brown's Recollections of Ancestors, ed. 1 & 2 series, 1 vol. 6/6 cl.
Guardian Angel, by Author of 'A Trap to Catch,' &c. 2 v. 21/6 cl.
Gaius's Guillaume le Conquerant (Oxford Mid. Class Exam. 563), 1 House among the Hills, 12s. 6 cl.
How Families are rendered Happy or Miserable, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Kent's Footprints on the Road, 8s. 5/6 cl.
Leech's Early Pencilings from Punch, 4to. 21/6 cl.
Legg's Mysterious Legends of Edinburgh, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Lyra Eucharistica, ed. by Shipley, 2nd edit. 6s. 7/6 cl.
Mazzini's Life & Writings, Vol. 1, Autobiographical & Political, 9/
Mazzini's Life & Writings, Vol. 2, 1848-1850, 9/
Murray's Handbook of Durham and Northumberland, post 8vo. 9/
Nothing Venture Nothing Have, by Anne Leach, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
O'Donoghue's St. Kathleen's Kelevo, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Ormsby's Autumn Rambles in North Africa, post 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Park (Munro), Life and Travels of, 6s. 3/6 cl.
Parker's (Theo.) Collected Works, V. 8 (Miscellaneous Discourses), 6/
Regehr's Wharmouth's Will, by John Bradford, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/6 cl.
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Thackeray's Humorous & Man of Letters, by Taylor, post 8vo. 2/
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Waugh's Fourteen Days in Scotland, 8s. 1/6 swd.
Weale's Series: 'Barn's Modern Farming,' Vol. 3, Cattle, &c. 2/6
Wellington's Miscellaneous Despatches, Vol. 11, July 1815-17, 20/
Whately's Miscellaneous Remains, and Commonplace-Book, 6/6 cl.
Wither's Poems, 2nd edit. 6s. 7/6 cl.
Wondrou's strange, by author of 'Mabel,' &c., 3 v. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Worham's Epochs of Painting, 8vo. 20/ cl.

ANCIENT CAMBODIA.

Saigon, April 4, 1864.

HAVING returned, a few weeks ago, from a visit to the ruins in Cambodia, which have of late attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I offer a few remarks concerning the disputed point of their origin. They are frequently termed "the mysterious ruins," and there is certainly a good deal that is strange and curious about them; but the most curious appears to me the fact that they have so long remained entirely hidden from travellers and orientalist. There is a short notice in the papers of a medieval writer (De Mancanado) that, during his sojourn in Cambodia in the year 1570, the servants of the king happened to discover, in the depth of the forest, the remains of an immense city, adorned with sculptures of fantastic animals, and bearing inscriptions which nobody could read. This city he calls Angkor; and Ankor, or, more correctly, Nakhon (the Indian Naghara) is the name of those ruins which only a few years ago were rediscovered, having been forgotten for more than two centuries. There is, however, no reason to wonder at the obscurity they were buried in, if we reflect on the state of geographical knowledge regarding Cambodia, of which country one might say that nothing was known at all, and scarcely the name of that great lake which now shows itself so fruitful an object for exploration.

The history of the country is perfectly silent about these ruins, which in magnificence and extent have not to shrink from comparison with any others on the globe. The natives ascribe their building to the gods. Phra-In (the Indra of Brahminical mythology), relates the legend, sent Phra-Phryttakam, or Vitsanukam, to raise this palace, and prepare it for the royal residence of one of his numerous sons, the offspring of a flirtation with a lady of the terrestrial world. As the other gods would not allow this imp, in whom they smelt the man, to remain in heaven, his divine sire, to console him for the loss, had a city constructed on earth, in perfect imitation of the stately halls he was obliged to quit. Others say that Nakhon Vat copies in its design only the stable of Eravaddi, the favourite elephant of Indra; but as, in Ultra-India, the stables of the white elephants often equal the habitations of the kings, the difference is of small account. Vitsanukam is (in the Siamese pronunciation) Visvakarma, the Indian God of Architects; and as Visvakarma sits also in the Carpenter's cave at Ellora, the similarity of the sculptures at Kailasa with those in Cambodia, which likewise represent scenes from the Ramayana, the avatars of Vishnu, and other Brahminical deities, cannot surprise us. Both places bear the traces of the gaudy colours and the rich gilding which were once used to cover the statues of the polymorphous deities with a multiplicity of hands and arms, but they are now stripped of their ornaments, and stand in solitude, abandoned and forsaken. On the highest platform of the central tower at the Cambodian structure is enthroned the four-fold figure of Buddha; and when the great patriarch Buddhaghosa, with his train of shaven monks, entered the sumptuous colonnades of this palace, cherished as their hereditary abode by a long line of kings, then the temples of idolatrous sacrifices fell, and the old classical name of Inthapattaburi was changed into that of Nakhon Vat (the City of Monasteries), which thenceforth became a convent dedicated to the priesthood. In the name of Buddhaghosa centres the whole literature of Ultra-India; he is the Ufilas for the Burmese and Siamese, for the Laos and the Cambodians. He brought the sacred books of the Trai-Pidok from Ceylon, where he had translated them into the language of Magadha, and to him is ascribed the introduction of the Pali letters. The oldest kind of inscriptions, however, at Nakhon Vat, and chiefly those at Nakhon Tom (the royal residence of still earlier date), are referred to a period antecedent to that of Buddhaghosa, and often connected with the celebrated Nagasena, or Nagarjuna, who belongs to the pristine form of Buddha-Sivaitic snake-worship, represented in Java by the Budjanga-Brahmans. He acts an important part in Buddhist literature, as the adviser of Milinda, the sceptic King of the Javans, who is often identified with Menander, but

would better correspond, amongst the Bactro-Scythian kings, with Kanishka. Tradition speaks still of a third patriarch, the learned Sukhon, whose name is perpetuated, like those of others, in the priesthood, and of Anon or Nanta, both educated in Langka.

The ancient inscriptions are considered as wholly unintelligible by the present Cambodians, but more from laziness and fear of mental exertion, as the letters, although of a more antiquated form, are generally similar enough to the Pali, and the words, in most cases, differ from those now in use. One or the other event recorded in these inscriptions may, perhaps, still give a clue to historical facts connected with these ruins, as nothing of that kind is to be hoped for from the written history of Cambodia, which begins with the Cambodian kings removing to their new capital of Basan or Panampen, and thence to Lawek. They had left the fertile plains exposed to the inroads of the Siamese, who just then began to break forth from their native mountains, and retired into the inaccessible swamps round the shores of the great lake. The royal librarian in Udong, who assisted me in making a short extract of the modern chronicles of Cambodia, regretted not to have any older ones to produce, as they had all perished, partly by fire and in the devastating wars, but chiefly, I suppose, by the natural brittleness of the material they are written on. The history of Siam, and still more that of Birma, reaches much further back; and although both of them are for a great part fabulous and contradictory, they may be made available to draw conclusions for such events of their narrative wherein they correct each other. Having them both at my disposition from copies taken at Mandalay and Bangkok, I have already obtained some results, in which they are confirmed by the comparatively more reliable history of Tonquin and Cochin China; but without going into any further particulars, which my limited space here must forbid, I will only remark, that, according to the history of Birma, Nakhon Vat cannot have been built before the middle of the fifth century of our era, and that the history of Siam forbids us to place the date of its building later than 1337 P.D. A careful study of the treasures already laid open by the investigation of these ruins will doubtless, it is hoped, soon enable us to encompass in a narrower circle the field, which would still be left open to conjecture between these utmost limits.

Before the Cochin Chinese, in separating from Tonquin, had extended their conquests to the south, the provinces which bound Cambodia to the east and south-east belonged to the kingdom of Ciampa, or Chiampa, and the dense forests which have grown up after the extirpation of the inhabitants of the soil are said to overshadow many palaces and temples, called Cambodian monuments by the Annamites. Remembering the legends of the great Sokander, which have spread so widely through the East Indies, and then, looking at the Hellenic cast of features which distinguish the sculptures in the temples of Cambodia, it strikes the beholder as a curious coincidence, that the countries surrounding Cambodia, or Kambodja (itself a sacred name in the geography of ancient India), are inhabited by the Javana (according to the Pali pronunciation) or the Iwen, on the testimony of the Burmese, the Siamese, the Laos, and the Malays unanimously. The two countries of Cambodia and Jonaka are repeatedly mentioned together in the Pali books, and always distinguished by the characteristic peculiarity of not acknowledging the institution of castes. It is a fact well known in Indian archaeology, that the Javanese have transferred the names of towns, countries and mountains, occurring in the Mahabharata, to localities of their native soil, and this system has been followed also by the continental nations, who make free with the Ramayana in the same way. Sri-Ayuthia, the former capital of Siam, is supposed by popular belief to have been founded originally by Rama, in conformity with the model of his residence in Oude, and far in the interior of Siam I have met with a "forest of the Lord Rama" (dong Phra Ram) and with a "pond of Hanuman" (nong Hanuman). The Thalesab, or

Bienhoa, as has been remarked by Mr. J. Crawford, is also called the lake of Sri-Rama (the glorious Rama). The names of the Solotsonakhon in the holy precincts of Brahminical India are transferred to the east; Kusinara is placed in Siam, Mithila amongst the Shan, &c. The metropolis of the kingdoms has, besides the vernacular one, always a sacred name, derived from the Sanscrit.

The traditions I collected from the people in Cambodia speak of the son of a king of Romah, who, banished his country, married the daughter of the dragon-king in Kamphuxa-Thibodi, the great country born out of the water, and according to the Javanese, who likewise allude to an ancient colony from Rohm, settled at (the mountain of) Sunung Kedang, their first civilizer, the holy Tristresta, was married to Bramani Kali of Kamboja. If Indian inscriptions could be believed, Raja Deb, Pal Deb of the Pala dynasty in Bengal, added Kamboja to his conquests in the ninth century, and the victorious Suren is brought there by the annals of the Malays. In the tenth century, Cambodia constituted a flourishing empire, strong enough to conquer parts of Tonquin, and it even checked the progress of Kublai-Khan, who, it is said, attracted by its wealth, sent an army against it. The Cochin-Chinese historians however ascribe the honour of conquering the Tatar conqueror to their own king, Tsching-i-hiouen. After the dismemberment of the prosperous monarchy, over which the Maharaja of Zabej had swayed his sceptre, a constant and intimate intercourse was kept up between the maritime ports on the Indian and the Eastern Seas, by the fleet of the Siem, who had been taught to excel in navigation by the Malay settlers in Chiampa. The Malay Chertiras describe their proud capital, throning on the waves, and give a Javanese mother to Raja Tignak. The name of Siem was afterwards adopted by the Thai in Siam, which country was formerly known as Nawi or Lawa. The pedigree of Panji, the favourite hero of romances and plays in Java, was ennobled by his descent from a Hindu princess, whom his royal father wooed during a stay in Kalinga; Wutu Rahu, the first Brahmana of the Sewa caste who settled in Bali, came from Telinga, and the kings of Madura, "the Ptolemies of the East," had long before that time entertained intercourse with Europe by embassies, as well as the sovereigns of Ceylon. This latter island has always exercised a great influence on the countries of Ultra-India, and, before being devastated by the Damila, rivalled in the splendour of its temples both Cambodia and Java, whose emperors, like those of Menangkabau, transferred the classical name of Lankapura to their own countries. The dynasty which preceded the Malayo-Javanese one, in Singhapura, had received the kingly title from Ceylon or Singha, the Isle of Lions.

The native historians describe with glowing colours the reign of the great Prakrama, the palmy days of Ceylon, when the temples of Anuradhapura began to shine with new lustre. To revenge injuries inflicted on Ceylonese merchants, he sent, in the year 1170 P.D. an expedition against Cambodia and Aramana, which latter country has been sometimes explained to denote the dominions of the king of Pagan (Arimattana). Ramana is, however, the sacred name of the Taleins, or more correctly of an older kingdom, which, preceding that of Pegu, stretched along the coast from Aracan to Cambodia, including the northern part of the peninsula, at a time when the present Siamese had not yet separated from the other Shan tribes. The general who commanded the Ceylonese army was a Malabar, Adikaram by name. He first took his position on a neighbouring island and then sailed for the mainland. After a desperate engagement, he stormed the entrenchments of the Cambodians, and, following up his victory, advanced in rapid marches to the capital, where the country was proclaimed tributary to Pakramabahu. The same king during his wars with the Tamulians annexed the province of Ramisseram, and, dethroning Kulasaikera, counted the kings of Pandya and Chola amongst his vassals, so that he extended the Ceylonese empire at the same time over South India and over the countries bordering on the Siamese gulf, placing as his northern boundaries the rock-

cut Rathas in the Dekkhan to the west and the stone temples of Cambodia to the east. That the remembrance of these glorious events has entirely vanished from the memory of the inhabitants, who, as in the case of the Cambodians, are the degenerated epigones of an inferior race, cannot surprise us, when we learn from Knox, that even in his time (1660) and in the original seat, in Ceylon itself, the people could not tell who had built the ruined temples of their capitals, and looked on them as the work of the gods, with the same reverential feeling which prompts the Cambodian of to-day to ascribe to supernatural powers the erection of those monuments which he knows he is unable to imitate. Of Prakrama, who, according to the Mahawanso, covered the whole extent of his dominions with temples, it is said that he brought artists from the opposite coast of India to construct the edifices at Pollanarua, and Sir Emerson Tennent observes that the style of his buildings belongs to the Saracenic period. Something similar is to be perceived at Nakhon Vat in the slender minaret-like columns on many of the gates, and in the turned pillars which fence the windows there, and in the ruins of later date, as in Patentapohum, Basek, &c. Amongst the ruins which give testimony of the reign of this magnificent king in Ceylon, the most remarkable are the immense tanks and aqueducts, constructed by him, and the artificial lake of Sasong (at one day's distance from Nakhon Vat), so unlike and far surpassing anything of that kind in Ultra-India, seems to add a fourth companion to the three "seas of Prakrama." It has been repeatedly told me by Cambodians, who were in the habit of navigating the inland waters, that traces of a gigantic embankment were to be found in the great lake of the Thalesab, and that every fisherman was familiar with the position of huge stones, which, running over a narrow neck, had formerly dammed off the northern bight of the lake and formed a bridged causeway, over which the military road passed up to the capital.

The only date I have till now discovered in the inscriptions which I copied at Nakhon Vat was on a tablet, which is shown by its preservation and the style of its language to be only recently drawn up, and speaks exclusively of offerings made to the temple. It gives the year 1623, which to judge from analogies has to be counted in the Era of Salivahana or the Mahasakkharat. There is a great variety of inscriptions scattered over columns and walls, mostly modern and in the common dialect of the country, but the older ones, which are antiquated in their characters and their language, are intermixed with the sculptures, sometimes underlining them and sometimes affixed to prominent figures on a scutcheon, after the manner that the Egyptian hieroglyphics are placed to express royal names. The sculptures show a high degree of artistic skill, and although worked out of hard stones, they display, notwithstanding the disadvantages of the material, a greater ease and elegance in their attitudes than the later representations of that kind which are only carved in wood, as for instance at Boribun.

The description given by a Chinese officer, who travelled through Cambodia in the year 1295, is too interesting to be omitted here, because, notwithstanding the ruinous state of the buildings at the present time, its details can still be verified in nearly every particular. "The capital," he says, "had five gates, each double; the chief one had two openings—the others only one. Beyond the gates there was a great ditch. From the ditch were causeways of communication with the great bridges. On each side of the bridge were fifty-four statues of stone, representing their deities. These were very large, and, like statues in general, they had a menacing aspect. The five gates were all alike. The pillars of the bridges were of stone, and adorned with figures of serpents. Each serpent had nine heads. Each of the fifty-four statues held a serpent in its hand, to ward off those passing. Over the gates were large busts of Buddha of stone. Each bust had five faces, looking towards the west. The one in the centre had a gold head-dress. On each side of the gate were figures of an elephant carved on stone." In another place he adds: "The royal palace, the houses of the principal officers,

and other buildings, all front the east (west?). The palace is situate a little north of the tower and the bridge of gold. Before the gate is an inclosure or park. The tiles covering the fore-part of the palace are of lead. The other parts of the edifice are covered with bricks of a yellow colour. The columns and cross-timbers are very large, and all covered with figures of Buddha. The top terminates in a magnificent turret. Above the aisles are family conveniences, with double galleries, and an esplanade terminating in a round declivity." All this is alluded to in nearly the same words, in the inscription mentioned above, which, in the enumeration of the meritorious works and the offerings, praises and describes the splendid temple (formerly a palace), on whose shrine they were dedicated with the prayers for future bliss. The combination in five, which occurs in several ways, is now mostly substituted by a quaternity, as characteristic of the Buddhists, who reject the fifth element of the Brahmins. DR. A. BASTIAN.

A BUDGET OF PARADOXES.

(No. XV. 1839—1840.)

Old and new logic contrasted: being an attempt to elucidate, for ordinary comprehension, how Lord Bacon delivered the human mind from its 2,000 years' enslavement under Aristotle. By Justin Brenan. London, 1839, 12mo.

Logic, though the other exact science, has not had the sort of assailants who have clustered about Mathematics. There is a sect which disputes the utility of logic, but there are no special points, like the quadrature of the circle, which excite dispute among those who admit other things. The old story about Aristotle having one logic to trammel us, and Bacon another to set us free,—always laughed at by those who really knew either Aristotle or Bacon,—now begins to be understood by a large section of the educated world. The author of this tract connects the old logic with the indecencies of the classical writers, and the new with moral purity: he appeals to women, who, "when they see plainly the demoralizing tendency of syllogistic logic, they will, no doubt, exert their powerful influence against it, and support the Baconian method." This is the only work against logic which I can introduce, but it is a rare one, I mean in contents. I quote the author's idea of a syllogism:—

"The basis of this system is the syllogism. This is a form of couching the substance of your argument or investigation into one short line or sentence—then corroborating or supporting it in another, and drawing your conclusion or proof in a third."

On this definition he gives an example, as follows: "Every sin deserves death," the substance of the "argument or investigation." Then comes, "Every unlawful wish is a sin," which "corroborates or supports" the preceding; and, lastly, "therefore every unlawful wish deserves death," which is the "conclusion or proof." We learn, also, that "sometimes the first is called 'the premisses (sic),' and sometimes the first premiss"; as also that "the first is sometimes called the proposition, or subject, or affirmative, and the next the predicate, and sometimes the middle term." To which is added, with a mark of exclamation at the end, "but, in analyzing the syllogism, there is a middle term, and a predicate too, in each of the lines!" It is clear that Aristotle never enslaved this mind.

Theory of Parallels. The proof of Euclid's axiom looked for in the properties of the equiangular spiral. By Lieut.-Col. T. Perronet Thompson. The same, 2nd edition, revised and corrected. The same, third edition, shortened, and freed from dependence on the theory of limits. The same, fourth edition, ditto, ditto. All London, 1840, 8vo.

To explain these editions it should be noted that General Thompson rapidly modified his notions, and republished his tracts accordingly.

Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. London, 1840, 12mo.

This is the first edition of this celebrated work. Its form is a case of the theory: the book is an undeniable duodecimo, but the size of its paper gives it the look of not the smallest of octavos. Does not this illustrate the law of development, the gradation of families, the transference of species, and so on? If so, I claim the discovery of this esoteric testimony of the book to its own con-

tents; I defy any one to point out the reviewer who has mentioned it. The work itself is described by its author as "the first attempt to connect the natural sciences into a history of creation." The attempt was commenced, and has been carried on, both with marked talent, and will be continued. Great advantage will result: at the worst we are but in the alchemy of some new chemistry, or the astrology of some new astronomy. Perhaps it would be as well not to be too sure on the matter until we have an antidote to possible consequences as exhibited under another theory, on which it is as reasonable to speculate as on that of the 'Vestiges.' I met long ago with a splendid player on the guitar, who assured me, and was confirmed by his friends, that he never practised, except in thought, and did not possess an instrument: he kept his fingers acting in his mind, until they got their habits: and thus he learnt the most difficult novelties of execution. Now what if this should be a minor segment of a higher law? What if, by constantly thinking of ourselves as descended from primeval monkeys, we should—if this be true—actually get our tails again? What if the first man who was detected with such an appendage should be obliged to confess himself the author of the 'Vestiges,'—a personage yet unknown,—who would naturally get the start of his species by having had the earliest habit of thinking on the matter? I confess I never hear a man of note talk fluently about it without a curious glance at his proportions, to see whether there may be ground to conjecture that he may have more of "mortal coil" than others, in anaxyridical concealment. I do not feel sure that even paternal love for his theory would induce him, in the case I am supposing, to exhibit himself at the British Association.

With a hole behind which his tail peeped through.

The first sentence of this book (1840) is a cast of the log, which shows our rate of progress. "It is familiar knowledge that the earth which we inhabit is a globe of somewhat less than 8,000 miles in diameter, being one of a series of eleven which revolve at different distances around the sun." The eleven! Not to mention the Iscariot which Leverrier and Adams calculated into existence, there is more than a septuagint of new planetoids.

The Constitution and rules of the ancient and universal "Benefit Society" established by Jesus Christ, exhibited, and its advantages and claims maintained, against all modern and merely human Institutions of the kind: A letter very respectfully addressed to the Rev. James Everett, and occasioned by certain remarks made by him, in a speech to the Members of the "Wesleyan Centenary Institute" Benefit Society. Dated York, Dec. 7, 1840. By Thomas Smith. 12mo. (pp. 8.)

The Wesleyan minister addressed had advocated provision against old age, &c.: the writer declares all private provision unchristian. After decent maintenance and relief of family claims of indigence, he holds that all the rest is to go to the "Benefit Society" of which he draws up the rules, in technical form, with chapters of "Officers," "Contributors," &c., from the Acts of the Apostles, &c., and some of the early Fathers. He holds that a Christian may not "make a private provision against the contingencies of the future": and that the great "Benefit Society" is the divinely-ordained recipient of all the surplus of his income; capital, beyond what is necessary for business, he is to have none. A real good speculator shuts his eyes by instinct, when opening them would not serve the purpose: he has the vizor of the Irish fairy tale, which fell off itself over the eyes of the wearer the moment he turned them upon the enchanted light which would have destroyed him if he had caught sight of it. "While it remained, was it not thine own? and after it was sold, was it [the purchase-money] not in thine own power?" would have been awkward to quote, and accordingly nothing is stated except the well-known result, which is rule 3, cap. 5, "Prevention of Abuses." By putting his principles together, the author can be made, logically, to mean that the successors of the apostles should put to death all contributors who are detected in not paying their full premiums.

I have known one or two cases in which policy-holders have surrendered their policies through

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having arrived at a conviction that direct provision is unlawful. So far as I could make it out, these parties did not think it unlawful to lay by out of income, except when this was done in a manner which involved calculation of death-chances. It is singular they did not see that the entrance of chance of death was the entrance of the very principle of the benefit society described in the Acts of the Apostles. The family of the one who died young received more in proportion to premiums paid than the family of the one who died old. Every one who understands life assurance sees that—*bonus* apart—the difference between an assurance office and a savings bank consists in the adoption, *pro tanto*, of the principle of community of goods. In the original constitution of the oldest assurance office, the *Amicable Society*, the plan with which they started was nothing but this: persons of all ages under forty-five paid one common premium, and the proceeds were divided among the representatives of those who died within the year. A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation from the Duke of Buccleuch to meet the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society, and a few distinguished guests, on Wednesday evening, July 13. The reception will be held in the Great Conservatory, and the company will begin to arrive at nine o'clock.

The Prince of Wales visited the Geological Survey and Royal School of Mines on Tuesday last. The late Prince Consort publicly opened the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street. The same Prince, acting for his son, as Duke of Cornwall, founded two scholarships, of the annual value of 30*l.* each; and in continuing these grants, the Prince of Wales is encouraging an educational establishment which develops the mineral wealth of the United Kingdom, including that of His Royal Highness's own Duchy of Cornwall. In addition to a general inspection of the geological maps prepared by the surveyors, and the numerous specimens of rocks, fossils and minerals, several of the models interested the Princess as well as the Prince of Wales; particularly those of the Isle of Wight and of the coal-field of the Forest of Dean; whilst a model of one of the mines belonging to the Prince, at Holmbush, near Callington, attracted particular attention, as well as that which illustrates the gold-mining in Victoria.

The possessor of Sterne's unpublished 'Journal,'—about which Mr. Fitzgerald recently made an inquiry through these columns,—has been good enough to send us the following welcome information:—

"Bath, June 28, 1864.

"The statement of the late Mr. Thackeray, referred to in the 'Shandean Query,' in the *Athenæum* of the 18th instant, is perfectly correct. The original Journal of Laurence Sterne, written after Mrs. Draper's departure for India, and continued to within a few months of his death, and some letters of Sterne's, with the draft of a letter (much altered) from Sterne to Mr. Draper, and a very long letter from Mrs. Draper to a friend in England, containing references to Sterne, his wife and daughter, were shown by me to Thackeray before he gave his Lectures on the English Humorists. The journal (which is mentioned in one of Sterne's published letters) discloses no new fact of biographical value, but is very curiously characteristic, and, with the other papers, is, I think, of sufficient importance to justify separate publication, which I have sometimes contemplated. For this reason I do not offer your Correspondent the use of them, but if he would like to see them, and will call on me, I will show them to him. As the terms of the query, imputing to Mr. Thackeray 'an almost Corsican enmity' to Sterne, and a forgetfulness, when applied to, of the name and address of 'this Gentleman of Bath,' may be considered to imply a doubt of Mr. Thackeray's accuracy, I think it due to his memory to request your publication of this statement of the fact. Mr. Thackeray afterwards lent me a pamphlet, by Mr. Cooper, containing some previously unpublished letters of

Sterne. Of this your Correspondent is, no doubt, aware.—I am, &c.,

"THE GENTLEMAN OF BATH."

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, having now completed his inquiries into the helping institutions of the poor of London and Paris, is about to undertake those of the manufacturing districts of France and the quaint Belgian charities this autumn. In time, we are promised a complete view of the poor of Europe from this gentleman's pen.

Mr. Washington Wilks, an able and energetic writer and speaker, fell down dead on Monday evening, while in the act of addressing a public meeting in St. Pancras. At the time of his sudden decease Mr. Wilks was a member of the staff of the *Morning Star*.

The Royal Horticultural Society have held two great shows this week—of strawberries on Monday, at Chiswick—of roses on Wednesday, at South Kensington; the fruit and flowers being in both cases extremely good.

This morning (Saturday) the last of the Royal Botanic Society's flower shows will be held in the Gardens, Regent's Park.

On Tuesday, after the usual business of the Quarter Sessions at Taunton, a couple of handsome vases were presented to Capt. Speke in commemoration of his Nilotic journeys. In accepting these presents, Capt. Speke referred to the criticisms which have been made by Capt. Burton, Dr. Beke and others, chiefly in this journal, we believe. The substance of his remarks—as they appear in the local newspaper—is this:—"There was a little hiatus in my journey between Chapi and Madi, where I did not fully trace down the Nile; but that was a matter of no great importance. On leaving the Nile at Chapi I found that its course ran in the direction of the West, and on reaching it again at Madi I found it came from the West. Now those waters which I left at Chapi were of such magnitude that they could only be the source of some magnificent river such as the Nile, the Zambezi, or the Congo. Let us suppose, for instance, that it was the source of either of the two latter rivers, whence could the waters have originated which I met at Madi? Those geographers who have disputed my discoveries, have all been influenced in drawing their conclusions by considering the hydrography of Africa as exclusively confined to physical geography. Owing to the rainy system of Africa, to which I wish to draw your attention, you will see that it is impossible for that branch at Madi to have come from any other direction than the Equator. This rainy system is as constant in its working as the years revolve. The principal source of rain lies just to the northward of the Equator, and from that to the northern tropic, as well as to the southern tropic, the rainy system declines. In short, after passing three degrees on either side of the Equator, you come to the system of periodical seasons. Indeed, as short a distance as five degrees north and south of the Equator there are six months of constant drought and six months of rain. It happened when I was in Madi to be the dry season, yet the river was full and flooding. I mention this to show that the water in the Nile could not have come from any quarter except from the equatorial regions. Thus the river which I left on Chapi must be considered to be the same river I found in Madi, and from that conclusion there is no escape, but that it is the source of the White Nile. To illustrate more fully what I mean with regard to periodical precession of these rainy systems, let me draw your attention to the Blue Nile, which rises on Lake Dembea, in the Abyssinian Mountains, ten degrees north latitude. During the season when the sun is vertical to that lake, there are floods that supply the surplus waters pouring down the Blue Nile, which becomes of such magnitude as even to push the White Nile out of the way. On the return of the season, when the sun is gone to the southward, such a drought comes over the Abyssinian land, that were it not for a perennial supply of water derived from the White Nile, the waters of the Blue Nile would never reach the Mediterranean Sea. The same thing is observable with regard to the Niger. The source of the Niger,

also, is situated about ten degrees north, and in the rainy season it is a magnificent river, but in the dry season it is very low, and if not supplied by the Chadda branch coming from the Equator, the water, like that of the Blue Nile, would scarcely reach the sea." If this be a true report of Capt. Speke's explanation, readers will have no difficulty in saying how far it is satisfactory.

The Dean of Windsor has been appointed a Crown Trustee of the British Museum, in the room of Dr. Cureton.

A new volume of the History of England, by Dr. Reinhold Pauli, has just appeared; not in succession to the previous volumes, but beginning with 1815, and forming the first volume of a modern History of England,—which eventually will be the supplement of his larger work.

A new novel by Mr. Charles Sibbin will shortly appear.

Mr. Blaine wishes to correct an error of the press in his letter on the 'East of the Jordan.'—"I shall be obliged by your allowing me to notice a slight but material typographical error in the *Athenæum* of last week. Towards the end of my letter, p. 870, the 'ruins of the Tower of Djerash' are mentioned. It should have been *Town*, not 'Tower.' There is no ruined structure of that description at Djerash."

Many readers will feel a great satisfaction on reading the following manly letter of disclaimer from our Consul at Haifa. An assertion is made by Dr. Sandwith, in a printed book, that our Consuls in the East are compelled by Sir Henry Bulwer to falsify their reports on pain of losing their promotion. He declares that his authority for this statement is one of our Consuls in the Levant. One of our Consuls in the Levant is Dr. Sandwith's brother. The obvious inference from these facts would be that Consul Sandwith had made a monstrous statement, which must be either true or false, and equally dishonourable whether true or false. Knowing something of Mr. Consul Sandwith, we felt that this inference, though an obvious one, would be wrong; and by a word of query, we have given him the opportunity of showing that he has no part in this grave breach of duty. Mr. Sandwith writes:—

"Caiffa, May 22, 1864.

"In the number of the *Athenæum* of the 9th of April last, a review of 'The Hekim Bashi,' by Mr. Humphry Sandwith, closes thus: 'A Consul said to him (to Mr. Sandwith), "I dare not report anything unfavourable to the Turks; such a course would be fatal to my career, since Sir H. Bulwer has given us to understand that we are always to take the part of the Turks."—Does Mr. Sandwith wish us to believe that he says this of himself? If so, who is this Consul? Surely not the English Consul at Haifa?' Such a sentiment thus put into the mouth of an English Consul every right-minded person must condemn, and as the writer of the above extract seeks to ascribe it to me, I feel myself called on to make some reply. I therefore deny in the most emphatic manner having ever uttered such a sentiment, not only to my brother, Mr. Humphry Sandwith, but to any person whatsoever. I would further beg the writer of the article to observe that my brother declares having heard the remark in question during his tour in Turkey in 1860-1, whereas I had never had any official correspondence with Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople till 1862, and then I had that honour for a few months only in my capacity as acting Consul. Before and since that period my official correspondence has been restricted to my immediate superior, who has been either a Consul or a Consul-general. Begging you to be kind enough to allow this letter to be inserted in an early number of your journal, that it may thus enjoy at least equal publicity with the insinuation which it refutes,—I remain, &c., THOMAS B. SANDWITH, British Vice-Consul at Caiffa (or Haifa)."

—The question still remains: who is this Consul in the East who told Dr. Sandwith that Sir Henry Bulwer will not permit his officers to tell the truth?

A bust of the late Dr. Buckland, obtained by subscription, has just been placed in the upper corridor of the New Museum of Oxford amongst the

Buckland Collection of Fossils. The likeness is an excellent one.

The New Museum of Oxford has just received a valuable addition in the entire collection of nearly 800 Pathological objects formed by the late Professor Schroeder van der Kolk, for the purchase of which a Resolution was adopted by Convocation during the last month.

The Old Ashmolean Museum, since the removal of the Zoological portion of the collection to the New Museum, has been re-arranged, and is now open to the public; it is restricted to the Ethnological and Archaeological collections, to which some recent additions have been made. The basement of the old Ashmolean building has been arranged for a Lapidary Museum, to receive the Pomfret and other marbles belonging to the University.

The 'Association pour l'Avancement de l'Astronomie et de la Météorologie' in Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, is now established. The first meeting of the members was held on the 3rd of last month, when the various meteorological and other instruments proposed to be used were explained by the Director. The annual subscription is ten francs.

There are complaints from Germany about railway arrangements, and as the summer has begun and Englishmen are about the Continent, the complaints concern us more nearly. It seems that, either from want of agreement or want of consideration, there is only one fast through-train a day between Paris and Vienna, while in former years there were two trains. Without exaggeration, four years ago, when there was no bridge across the Rhine, and passengers had to go by omnibus from Strasbourg to Kehl, the time between Paris and Munich was less than it is at present. The rule which is thus inaugurated on the great railroads is observed faithfully on the minor branch lines, and, though the railway map of Germany is filling up rapidly, and the blank spaces are less than before, the scantiness of accommodation, instead of diminishing, seems to increase.

The following report of discoveries recently made in Pompeii will be interesting to our readers:—"Under the debris of a wall, which, up to the present time, has offered nothing important, has now been found an invaluable statuette, twenty centimetres in height. This statuette represents a Silenus, who, with the left hand raised, grasps a serpent, on which stands, or stood, a beautiful glass vase, exquisitely worked, and decorated with gold. Of this cup only two small fragments have as yet been discovered—sufficient, however, to show its value. The style of the Silenus reminds us of the other bronze statue of the dancing Faun. In a few days it will be placed in the National Museum, where it will not fail to awaken admiration equal to that which was felt for the Narcissus not long since discovered. In the same house, besides the Silenus, two elegant candelabra have been found, also of bronze, and two large silver vases, remarkable for their size. But a discovery yet more important was made last week. In the same house, a subterranean part was found, in which were a well, a bath, and a small altar, from which were collected the remains of the fruit of the pine, which had been burnt before the domestic Lares. Up to the present time no well has been discovered in Pompeii with water, it having been absorbed by time and volcanic changes. In this, which is 25-20 metres in depth, it has been our good fortune to find excellent 'drinkable' water, supplied by a limpid stream underneath. Prof. Sevartiano di Luca is now completing the analysis of it."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS OPEN.—In the Day, from Eight till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. In the Evening, from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, 6d. Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ON VIEW, THE PICTURE OF THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, painted from Actual Sittings by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who was present at the Ceremony, by gracious command of Her Majesty the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, daily, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIA, THIBET, and CASHMERE, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street. Daily from Ten till Six o'clock.—Admission, 1s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six, at the Gallery, 48, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.—'London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales,' and 'The Afterglow in Egypt,' together with Robert B. Martineau's Pictures, 'The Last Day in the Old Home,' are NOW ON VIEW at 'The New Gallery,' 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Nine in the morning till Ten at night.—Admission, during the day, from Nine till Seven, 1s.; and in the evening, from Seven till Ten, 6d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, with MR. JOHN PARRY, will appear in THE PYRAMID. To be followed by THE BARD AND HIS BIRTHDAY, by W. Brough, Esq.; and Mr. John Parry's description of THE SEASIDE; or, Mrs. Rowland's Out of Town.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Thursday and Saturday at 3.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 27.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—The first paper read was 'A Description of the Island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf,' by Col. Pelly. The next subject was a communication from M. Vámbéry, a Hungarian traveller, who had recently penetrated, in the disguise of a dervish, through the territory of the Turcomans to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand, in Central Asia, travelling through districts which had not been visited by a European since the days of Marco Polo. After several years of preparation in a Mohammedan college, he joined, at Teheran, in March, 1863, a company of poor pilgrims, who were returning to Tartary from Mecca; giving out that he was a pious Mussulman travelling to Central Asia with a religious object. They crossed the south-east corner of the Caspian Sea on board a Turcoman corsair, and landed at Geumushstepe (the Silver Hill), a camp of about 2,000 tents of the Tamut tribe. From this place he visited the ruins of the wall built by Alexander the Great, which begins on the shores of the sea near this place, and stretches about 100 miles inland in the form of an embankment, dotted with turrets and fortifications. Continuing, with the party, in a northerly direction, eastward of the Caspian, he passed the river Atrek; and after crossing the Hyrcanian Desert, a horrible journey of twenty-two days, reached Khiva at the beginning of June. The present condition of the country, of which Khiva is the capital, he described as most wretched. The reigning prince, Seid Mohammed, a sick tyrant with very frightful features, does little else but slaughter hundreds of his subjects for mere trifles, which he calls transgressions of the holy religion of Mohammed. M. Vámbéry made excursions as far as Koongrad, and was astonished at the fertility of the country, which he thought superior to anything he had seen in Asia. The next place he visited was Bokhara, distant ten or twelve days' journey on camels from Khiva. On the road, his party, to avoid a band of Turcoman robbers, were obliged to seek refuge in the desert of the Djan-batiran (the Life-destroyer), where for six days they suffered horribly from thirst, and lost two of their number. The city of Bokhara occupies more ground than Teheran, but it is not so populous. Some of the palaces and mosques are built of stone, but the large, clumsy turrets produce a disagreeable impression. The whole khanat of Bokhara he estimated to comprise two million souls, including Persian slaves. The reigning prince is Moozaffar-ed-din, son of the Khan who murdered Conolly and Stoddart. He is a man of good disposition, but is forced, for political reasons, to commit many tyrannical and barbarous acts. After spending a month in Bokhara, M. Vámbéry proceeded, full of anticipation, to the renowned city of Samarcand. He travelled for six days through a thickly-peopled and well-cultivated country, and was greatly surprised at the quick succession of towns and villages on the road. But in Samarcand he was much disappointed. He found the capital of Timour in a state of decay; and although he saw a few remains of its ancient glory, was convinced that the ancient reputation of the place was greatly exaggerated. The most remarkable of the ancient edifices were the medreses or colleges, one of which, erected by the wife of Timour, a Chinese princess, was a most splendid building; but the magnificent portico, 100 feet high, inlaid with

mosaic in the form of roses, is now all that remains of it. The palace of Timour he described as very interesting, especially his tomb, and a huge block of greenstone, the base of his throne, which must have been derived from some distant country, although how it was conveyed to the place is now difficult to surmise. M. Vámbéry terminated his narrative with his arrival at Herat in October; the country to the north of which place he found in great disorder, owing to the revolt against the Afghan yoke consequent on the death of Dost Mohammed.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 22.—W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.—T. C. Gregory, J. Hamilton, E. Langdon, and G. Paddison, Esqs., were elected Fellows; M. Bosquet, M. J. Desnoyers, and Dr. C. Martins, were elected Foreign Correspondents.—The following communications were read:—"On the Fossiliferous Rocks of Forfarshire and their Contents," by J. Powrie, Esq.—"On the Reptiliferous Rocks and Foot-print Strata of the North-east of Scotland," by Prof. R. Harkness.—"On some Bone and Cave Deposits of the Reindeer-period in the South of France," by J. Evans, Esq.—"On the Carboniferous Rocks of the Donetz and the Granite-gravel of St. Petersburg," by Prof. J. Helmersen.—"On a supposed Deposit of Boulder-clay in North Devon," by G. Maw, Esq.—"On the former existence of Glaciers in the High Grounds of the South of Scotland," by J. Young, M.D.—"On the Formation and Preservation of Lakes by Ice-action," by T. Belt, Esq.—"A Sketch of the Principal Geological Features of Hobart, Tasmania," by S. H. Wintle, Esq.

ASIATIC.—June 6.—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—Sir J. F. Davis, Bart., read a paper, 'On the Rise and Progress of Chinese Literature in England during the first half of the present Century.' Taking as his starting-point Earl Macartney's embassy to Peking at the close of the last century, when not an Englishman could be found who knew anything of Chinese, and two native missionaries had to be engaged as interpreters, he gave an account of the successful labours and career of Sir G. Staunton, who, when yet a boy of twelve years of age, had been attached to that mission as page to the ambassador. Another labourer soon appeared in the person of Morrison, who proceeded to China as missionary about the year 1807, and remained there as interpreter to the East India Company until his death in 1834. His dictionary, in six large quarto volumes (on the printing of which, between its commencement in 1817 and its completion in 1823, the East India Company expended some 10,000*l.*), still remains as the greatest monument of literary labour in the cause of the Chinese language. It formed a wonderful improvement upon the meagre helps that existed for learning Chinese when Sir J. Davis went out in 1813 to join the same station with Sir G. Staunton. After briefly adverting to the labours of Marshman and Milne, and to the new and practical turn that was given to Chinese studies in consequence of Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking in 1816, the lecturer proceeded to review the further philological aids to the acquisition of the Chinese language, such as Dr. Medhurst's dictionary, in four volumes octavo, completed in 1848, the Chinese and Portuguese dictionary of Padre Gonçalves, Dr. Morrison's dialogues, the 'Two Hundred Chinese Moral Maxims,' translated and edited by himself in 1823, Mr. R. Thom's translation of *Æsop's* and other Fables into Chinese, &c. Before doing so, however, he entered more fully into the question of the roots, their composition and their influence on the meaning of every word in the language, showing how they serve the three distinct purposes, 1. of supplying, in their simple and uncompounded state, the place of an alphabet for lexicographic arrangement and reference; 2. of indicating, when combined, the derivation and meaning of compound words; and 3. of constituting the heads of different genera, under which compound words are ranged like species. As the purport of Sir John's lecture did not extend beyond the first half of the present century, he merely mentioned the latter Sinologues whose works have greatly contributed to the

facilitation of the study of the Chinese language amongst us, e.g., R. Morrison, Medhurst, Meadows, Wade, Parkes, Lay and Summers. Passing over to the earlier translations from Chinese literature, which he classed under the two heads: 1, classical and historical, including their sacred books; and, 2, *belles lettres*, or drama, poetry, novels and romances; he noticed among the former the so-called four books and the five *King*, or canonical works of Confucius, the Sacred Edict, and other classical, educational and historical works, which constitute the basis of Chinese morals and politics, and then went on to the more attractive lighter literature of China. He gave an account, occasionally interspersed with extracts, of several works of the latter class, both plays and novels, e.g., 'The Orphan of Chau,' 'The Heir in Old Age,' 'The Chalk Circle,' 'The Story of the Two Cousins,' 'The Fortunate Union,' 'White and Blue,' &c.; and after discoursing on the style and character of Chinese poetry, which possesses the qualities of accent, measured numbers and terminal rhymes in common with other languages quite differently constituted, and on the refined amusement somewhat resembling what the French call '*boute-rimés*,' he adverted in conclusion to the many useful services rendered in the cause of Chinese literature by the *Chinese Repository*, a monthly periodical published at Canton during the twenty years from 1831-1850, which had become the common receptacle for contributions from Chinese scholars of all countries. Copies of the different works under consideration, as well as various curiosities mentioned in the course of the lecture, such as letters, coins, &c., had been laid on the table and were circulated among the audience.

June 20.—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart, M.P., President, in the chair.—Babu Ram Chunder Ghose was elected a non-resident member.—The paper read was 'On the Music of the Assyrians,' by Mr. C. Engel. Taking as his principal guide those Assyrian bas-reliefs in the British Museum which represent musical performances, he treated, in succession, of the following instruments: the harp, lyre, dulcimer, asor, tamboura, single pipe, double pipe, trumpet, tambourine, hand-drum (three kinds), cymbal (two kinds), and bells, incidentally mentioning, also, the sistrum and Babylonian pipe. A curious specimen of the last named, in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society, was exhibited, being probably the oldest musical instrument hitherto discovered, which, though constructed of so fragile a material as baked clay, has preserved its original condition, and still produces the same clear notes as it did above 2,000 years ago. On certain festive occasions there was a combination of instrumental and vocal performers, the latter consisting of a chorus of females and children, clapping also their hands in time with the music. The musical instruments of the Egyptians, compared with those of the Assyrians, are more accurate, and present a greater variety than the latter, but do not include the dulcimer, which has only been found in the Assyrian sculptures. In conclusion, Mr. Engel pointed out how the results obtained from an investigation of the music of the Assyrians might be brought to bear upon an inquiry into that of the Hebrews, which is still so imperfectly understood, that even the meaning of frequently-occurring musical terms and expressions, and the nature of some of the most usual Hebrew instruments, have not been exactly ascertained.

STATISTICAL.—June 21.—Col. W. H. Sykes, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Thomson was elected a Fellow.—The President read a paper 'On the Statistics of Aberdeen.'—Mr. J. Michell read a paper 'On the Statistics of Crime in Russia.'

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 29.—Sir Henry Holland, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Classification of the Elements in Relation to their Atomicities,' by Prof. A. W. Williamson.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Asiatic, 3.—'Jyotisha Observation of the Phase of the Colours, &c., Prof. Whitney; 'Brief Notes on Age and Authenticity of several Indian Works,' Dr. Bhāu Dājī, of Bombay.
—Entomological, 7.
—Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.

THEATRE.—Ethnological, 8.—'Certain Japanese and African Cannibal Skulls,' Prof. Huxley; 'Kirghis and other Tribes of Central Asia,' Mr. Yarnley.
Wed. Horticultural.—Great Show.

FINE ARTS

OPEN-AIR FRESCOS IN GERMANY.

MORE than a year ago (*Athen.* No. 1857) I alluded to the frescoes on the Fugger House in Augsburg, which were then approaching completion. I learn now, from an elaborate article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that they are finished, and that the artist, Ferdinand Wagner, is employed in painting similar works for the Rath-haus, at Constance, besides having offers from Prague and Breslau. Apparently, the success of the Augsburg frescoes has given a stimulus to open-air paintings throughout Germany; but it is yet to be seen if the problem can be solved. The writer in the *Allgemeine* assures us that Wagner has studied the technical part of his task so carefully that his frescoes will last for centuries as fresh as the day they were painted. But it seems sometimes easier to answer for centuries beforehand, and certainly the recent works of the kind in Munich have not resisted the pressure of years. Many of those on the New Pinacothek, especially all on the weather side, are decaying. The traces of hail and storm are only too conspicuous in large white blotches, which, I should think, would task all the skill, and severely try the regenerating method, of Prof. Pettenkofer. In Augsburg, however, the frescoes of Wagner may appeal to those celebrated lines in the prologue to 'Wallenstein,' which give the true measure of eternity for all perishable things,—

Wer den Besten seiner Zeit genug
Gethan, der hat gelebt für alle Zeiten.

These frescoes have, at least, the sympathy of their contemporaries, which has never been accorded to those of Munich. We constantly read in the papers that the paintings in the Hofgarten have been damaged by mischievous hands; and the contemptuous manner in which all critics have spoken of the wall-paintings of the New Pinacothek is a confirmation of Sheridan's "Where they do agree their unanimity is marvellous." I have spoken so often of the folly of attempting to plant the tree of Art full-grown in a soil which has never been prepared for it, that I am glad to find my judgment confirmed by a circumstance connected with the Augsburg frescoes. It seems that in the old town of Augsburg, till within the last fifty years, many of the houses were covered with wall-paintings. Riehl, in his 'Augsburg Studies,' has an eloquent passage on this old aspect of the town:—"Fifty years ago the streets were like a picture-book, the leaves of which were the house-walls, with their frescoes. At present this book is like a primer which has been in the hands of over-curious children; half the leaves are torn out, half are tattered. But still we can put together from these fragmentary leaves a pictorial chronicle of the inner life of the old imperial town, and one which is much clearer and more instructive than most printed histories. I myself have looked and looked again at the many street pictures, and learned histories of Augsburg from them long before I had read any chronicle of the town. The Augsburg house-frescoes form a remarkable page in Art history. They were painted by great masters, Burkmayer, Altdorfer, Rottenhammer, &c.; and these men painted their frescoes with much more genius than all their other pictures, so that we may say they put their *chefs-d'œuvre* in the street as the ornament of citizens' houses."

The writer in the *Allgemeine*, after quoting this passage, goes on to draw a moral for the rich merchants of his town, inviting them to adorn their houses with frescoes after the ancient model, and after the example lately set by Prince Fugger. He calls especially on a great gasfitter, who has lately built a grand house in Augsburg, to perpetuate his fame more durably than he can by all the gasfittings of Europe, and adds, in a note, that he believes the great industrial is going to have the court of his house adorned with frescoes. Meanwhile, he gives the following account of the works which Ferdinand Wagner is preparing for the Rath-haus, at Constance. At the top are the

arms of patrician families of the town; and the chief trades are represented by children, who are practising the trades of shipping, fishing, spinning and weaving, in the humorous manner natural to little ones playing at anything. Lower down come the arms of the town, surrounded by portraits of celebrated people of Constance in medallion form, and next female figures representing Music, Poetry, History, and Architecture. On the first story are similar figures for Sculpture and Painting, Printing and Trade. The ground floor is devoted to historical subjects,—the entrance of Frederick the Second (1212), the defence of the town against the Spaniards (1548), and others. The sketches for the whole work are done, and two of the cartoons; so that the painter has already begun on the frescoes themselves. Most people, however, will miss the historical event which makes Constance widest, though not best known, and which has found such an admirable pictorial exponent in Lessing—the trial and fate of Huss. Yet it can hardly be expected that Constance itself would commemorate what it would so gladly forget. E. W.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Etching Club is about to issue a series of the latest works of its members. This will be, in most of the examples, on a larger scale and of more finished character than before. The volume will contain etchings by Messrs. J. C. Hook, W. H. Hunt, J. E. Millais, R. Redgrave, T. Creswick, C. W. Cope, S. Palmer, S. Haden and R. Ansell. Only three or four hundred copies will be issued, the works being upon copper.

At the end of some remarks which were made in the House of Lords, on the 24th ult., Earl Granville said, with reference to the present position of the Royal Academy, that the Government felt bound by the decision of the House of Commons, and to endeavour to form another plan for the accommodation of the institution of more acceptable character than that which was recently rejected. As to whether the Government would insist on certain changes being made in the rules of the Academy, and pledge itself that those rules should be submitted to Parliament, he believed the Academy did not admit that the Government possessed any power with reference to its rules. Some of the suggestions made by the Commissioners in their recent Report were of a nature so obvious as to be readily adopted by the Academy; others of an important character had been rejected; there were some which were more for the consideration of the governing body of the Academy than for the decision of the House of Commons. He concurred with what had been said as to the inexpediency of the Government mixing itself up with the Academy, but there were certain recommendations of the Report which ought not to be dismissed without consideration. If the Government gave additional facilities to the Academy it ought to render the governing body satisfactory, not only to the public but the artists themselves; and it was, perhaps, desirable, by means of negotiation between the Government and the Academy, to seek to secure a more popular representation of the artists in that institution.

Our review of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours would not be complete without including among the works more or less admirable the following, which we take in their numerical order in the Catalogue. Mr. O. Oakley's *Old House* (No. 14) is painted with much solidity and feeling for colour; it is a little painterly. *Old Cottages* (110), by the same, is hardly superior, except in clearness of execution.—Mr. S. P. Jackson continues to work in that somewhat porcelain-like manner, which is his foible; he is marvellously faithful to the scene he depicts, his drawing is learned and careful, and he paints nature brilliantly. We commend *A Wreck off Filly Brigg* (40) to all who know the wild east coast of England, and who admire careful painting and solid workmanship. An even better, because softer and broader work, is *Sandsend, Whitby, Evening* (246). Mr. A. Glennie's *View in the Forum* (55), but for its ruins, would suggest the quietude of an English cathedral town, so sunny and silent does it look; it is admirably painted.—Mr. G. Rosenberg's *On the Avon, Wills* (60) proves that the painter

has changed his style with judgment; it is not like former productions, but very beautiful, showing still water at evening, and every thing asleep; the leaves of the guardian poplars do not stir, and there is not a cloud in the sky to be moved. By the same is No. 329, *Nethermost, Wills*, a bright stream on its sleepy course through a park, the trees on its banks feathering to where the deer browse, and the sward that slopes towards the water as fair a lawn as an English park can show. Mr. J. Holland's *La Cantatrice* (69), a Venetian scene, is finely and solidly painted,—the sky most poetical, original, and true.—Mr. F. Walker's picture of children gathering primroses in a wood—*Spring* (92)—pleases us more than the popular work taken from 'Philip,' (317); it is better painted, more solid, and wholly free from the tinge of sentimentalism, which, in the latter, is rather affected than affecting. No. 317 is, nevertheless, full of fine points of drawing and painting, yet a little weak in tone, and lacking colour.—Of Mr. C. Haag's works, we can only say that they are neither better nor worse than usual; they lack art, colour, true modelling, roundness, and unaffected expression.—Mr. C. Davidson's *Autumn* (112) is delightful.—Mr. G. A. Frapp's *Windmill on the Sussex Downs* (117) is a noble study of effect and tone.—Mr. B. Willis's landscapes are admirable studies,—not better than others we have seen before,—see No. 180, *Port Madoc*, and Nos. 9, 31, 115, 286, and 336.—Mr. J. A. Jenkins's *Evangeline* (267), kneeling in a praying chair, presents to us, with much *naïveté*, a single figure, the prettiness of which is delightful. We cannot close our examination of this Exhibition without congratulating the Society on the importance of the recent acquisitions to its list of Associates, especially in the cases of Messrs. E. B. Jones, and G. P. Boyce,—both are admirable painters and poets in diverse ways; never was such a subject as the *Old Barn* (299) painted with finer colour, greater solidity, or more of that true grandeur which not a few such edifices share with noble architecture. This is really a work of high art in landscape. Mr. Jones's mystical subject (215) surprises persons who are not able to read it off at sight,—as if nothing but the easily read could be valuable. It is nevertheless worth mastering by all who care for art-expression, and in technical respects it is triumphant in all the noblest qualities.

A collection of heads, supposed to represent certain of the most important of Shakespeare's characters, photographed by Mr. S. Ayling, after some pictures by Mr. E. Goodwyn Lewis, which were recently exhibited at Stratford-on-Avon, affords, with one or two exceptions, the most incompetent display of Art we have seen for some time. The ideas of Mr. Lewis as to Shakespeare's heroes and heroines are those which prevailed about a century since. Art there is none in the series, although an abundance of commonplace melodramatic feeling. The exceptions to which we have above referred are tolerable, because they are sentimental, and not theatrical.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on the 23rd ult., a collection of water-colour drawings, the property of J. Hewett, Esq.; comprising examples of the productions of almost all the living artists of this country, and some by deceased English painters. The works were not, in general, of great importance, and the prices obtained for them were, in consequence, inconsiderable.—On the 24th ult., the same auctioneers sold a collection of pictures, drawings and engravings, belonging to the late Mr. E. Goodall. This comprised many choice proofs after Turner and others.—On the 25th ult., the same auctioneers sold the pictures and drawings belonging to Mr. T. H. McConnel, and some other similar works. The prices obtained for the most important lots, their names, and those of the purchasers, were as follows.—Drawings: Turner, *Lowestoft*, 134*l.* 10*s.* (Agnew).—D. Cox, *Hay-field, Art-Treasures*, 215*l.* 5*s.* (same).—Mr. T. Faed, *Contemplation*, 66*l.* 3*s.* (Flatow).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, *Canterbury Meadows*, 73*l.* 15*s.* (Vokins).—Mr. S. Bough, *Whitehaven, Fishing-Boats returning*, 94*l.* 10*s.* (Agnew).—Mr. W. H. Knight, *Hide and Seek*, 105*l.* (same).—Mr. T. Faed, *Highland Mother*, 157*l.* 10*s.* (Flatow).—M.

A. Bonheur, *A Landscape, with sheep*, 115*l.* 10*s.* (Gilbert).—Mr. J. Phillip, *A Gipsy Girl*, 119*l.* 14*s.* (Mitchell).—Mr. J. C. Hook, *Beaching the Boat*, 210*l.* (Flatow).—Mdlle. H. Browne, *The Toilet*, 157*l.* 10*s.* (Pocock).—Mr. J. T. Linnell, *The Path through the Wood, Spring*, 420*l.* (Agnew).—W. Müller, *Gillingham Church*, 183*l.* 15*s.* (Levy).—Mr. R. Ansdell, *Fallow Deer*, 136*l.* 10*s.* (Mitchell).—W. Hunt, *Bird's-Nest and Flower*, 105*l.* (Agnew).—G. Barrett, *Classical Landscape, Afternoon*, 132*l.* 6*s.* (same).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—That the opera of 'Fidelio' is singularly unequal, can hardly be disputed by open-minded thinkers. Containing as it does some of the most impassioned and affecting stage-music in existence, (for what can exceed 'The Prisoners' Chorus,' and the grave-digging scene?) there are many passages, and those too in situations of great importance, where the composer's good angel seems to have forsaken him: as in the *finale* to the first act,—as in the *stretto* to the great tenor scene, which to our judgment is anything but happy. Nor can we admit the winding-up of the tale to be worthy of the writer of the Four Overtures. The master, in truth, was only vocal at intervals; not seldom throwing out for his singers that which must be struggled with, rather than can be expressed, and occasionally, by way of filling up time, working on as poor phrases as those with which the flimsier Italian writers have long been reproached. Hence, 'Fidelio' can possibly only be acceptable when heard occasionally; and the period may be come for admitting the truth, without any irreverence to the mighty works of a mighty poet—otherwise we must agree with those whose admiration of certain men of genius knows no limit, and who fancy everything like question or selection so much heresy. Nor can we accept Mdlle. Tietjens as an artist who worthily sustains the character in which a Schroeder-Devrient and a Malibran moved the hearts of those who saw them. Unless force pass for feeling, we cannot admit that the new *Leonora* fills the requirements of a part which is too clearly traced out in his hopes and fears, too closely appealing to our most generous sympathies to be difficult of conception by any person of sensibility. To a certain point it may be almost said "to play itself,"—and hence, we conceive, has arisen the delusion into which many fell in the case of Mdlle. Crivelli, its last representative in London, and are falling with respect to the lady who now sings it so vigorously. Ours, however, was not the tone of the audience: nor, we imagine, will it be joined in by the generality of our contemporaries. For the sake of Dr. Gunz the new *Florestan* and Mdlle. Liebhardt the *Marcellina*, we regret that the opera could not be represented in German;—no time or experience reconciling us to the *lingua Franca* which passes with so many of our Teutonic guests as Italian. It was a relief, by contrast, to hear Signor Bettini the *Jaquino*, and Mr. Santley *The Minister*. Dr. Gunz is somewhat more of an artist, as we have said, than Herr Wachtel; and he sings zealously, as the difficult music of 'Fidelio' demands. Signor Ardit, who rarely misses the right accent and *tempo* of the music committed to him, seems to us to do so, for once, on this occasion. It will not surprise us, however, if, for the present, the revival of Beethoven's one opera attracts audiences of those especially who addict themselves to what is called (in this case erroneously) classical music.—'Mirella' is announced for to-night.

CONCERTS.—The programme of Mr. Halle's *Seventh Recital* was unexceptionable in its variety, containing, among known music, Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith,'—Mozart's characteristic and elegant *Rondo alla Turca*, which has been revived somewhat in memory by M. Pascal's orchestral arrangement of it as *entr'acte* in the French version of 'Il Serraglio,'—and among pieces new to the public, Schubert's *Fantasia Sonata* in c major, Op. 78. We have long been acquainted with this fine and characteristic work—not, however, subscribing to the justice of the title *Fantasia*.

For Schubert there is here no irregularity, no freakishness in the forms. The first movement, it is true, has a subject peculiar in rhythm; but it is consistently, not fantastically, sustained. The *andante* is on a charming theme, in giving out and repeating which unisons are used with the happiest effect. The Trio of the *menuetto* is that much-talked of thing, "a gem,"—exquisite in the delicacy and archness of its melody. The *finale*, which is too prolix, is full of contrasted ideas; the episode in c minor being particularly noticeable. The Sonatas of Schubert are a boon of very high order,—but then, they must be played with the highest finish. Schumann's 'Carnival Scenes' were to close Mr. Halle's last *Recital* yesterday, which, also, was to include the 'Variations Sérieuses' of Mendelssohn.

An Italian Concert bids fair to become a rarity, thanks in part to the prohibitions of the Opera managers. Last week, however, two were given: one by those excellent artists Signor Pezze (violin) and Signor Andreoli (pianist) in company;—another by Signor Ciabatta: at which Madame Grisi's English friends had an opportunity of hearing her again, and that liberally. She sang nine times,—making it clear that no successor able to replace her has yet appeared. Why one who has still so much power and fascination, from time to time, at command, should not still be heard and seen, in her good hours, is among the irrational mysteries of artist-history. With too many singers, especially as life advances, "all or none" seems to be the foolish motto. Why by pretending to be stronger than Nature must they so often be compelled, as in this case, to deny themselves and their friends the enjoyment of those bright days that fall out (to borrow an American phrase) in their "Indian summer"? We cannot consent to such privation without registering a regret,—and this possibly, after we are gone, may be accepted as counsel, by some Queen or King of Song, when they are tempted by flattery to forget that they are, after all, but mortals; on the other hand, that temperance need not imply total abstinence.

As we said a fortnight ago, the programme of the last *Philharmonic Concert* was rich in "good intentions." But a saying too well known to make it necessary to re-state it, literally, to "ears polite" was forcibly recalled to us on Monday by the orchestral fulfilment of the same. Such improvement as we had fancied discernible in the discipline and delicacy of the band was entirely missing on the occasion. Much more coarsely Beethoven's first and easiest Symphony could hardly have been played. But as the work is familiar to every one, the evil was small in comparison with that which befell Herr Joachim's new *Concerto*. This is a composition requiring the finest possible handling—in the first movement especially, where the melodies are often given to the orchestra; while the share of the solo player is fanciful and capricious embroidery. Without some preliminary knowledge of the score—which, we venture to assert, contains no mysteries hard to unthread—no one present on Monday had much chance of forming a judgment on this *allegro*. The slow movement fared little better. In the *rondo*, the admirable spirit of the player asserted itself; and the *finale*, which is one of great and piquant difficulty, therefore made the best impression of the three movements. Nevertheless, the *Concerto* is virtually as good as unheard: a result which should be spared to such a consummate artist as Herr Joachim, in such a place as the Philharmonic orchestra. Again, in the more lightly scored *Serenade* and *Allegro Gioioso* of Mendelssohn, the admirable playing of M. Hartvigson (and it was admirable for lightness, volubility, and that quasi-metallic touch which Mendelssohn's rapid movements demand) had to make its way under difficulties. But if Dr. Bennett cannot conduct, he can compose—as the new Symphony by him (not complete, we understood), produced on Monday, showed, to the great pleasure of all who want new orchestral music. Its opening *allegro* is expressive and vigorous, with outbursts of an originality, both in phrase and in instrumentation, that we do not recollect in any of his former works, where the suavity and the grace are more frequently remarkable than the spirit. There were

more of relief) in movement, comparing vivacious in a hum. The singing 'Lascia' very not of 'Orphe' celebrat song is lence do Opera, edited, earnest none, musical The l was giv Musical an omi speaki one of playing may les during in detail Besid the day week, Palace, Sloper's very w Beetho into fa Tardini had a whose produc harp re Concert Martin Tardie that po some n others, in play reuther PRIM what d appear on Sat St. Jus John C vigne, acted i tion of are his engage Beside have th whose Second dramat Emper to pre Anaclet brother grace to howeve (Mdlle the me berries set him a com much v to pre petite animat an ext Colas racter and ha her pe Florin

more of his suavity and grace than ever (with due relief) in its *menuetto*—one of the most charming movements in its form ever written. Its *rondo*, by comparison, seemed hard and harassed—not truly vivacious or restless. It may have been thrown off in a hurry, and thus be open to reconsideration. The singers were Miss Louisa Pyne, who was singing very well, with true expression, in Handel's 'Lascia ch' io pianga'; and Dr. Gunz, who was very noisy in a great *scena*, probably on the story of 'Orpheus,' "composed in the year 1783, for the celebrated tenor, Adamberger," by Mozart. The song is a fine one; but we dare aver that the violence done to it by "the principal tenor at the Royal Opera, Hanover," would have alarmed, rather than edified, its composer, who, with all his German earnestness, and depth of science surpassed by none, was still penetrated to every fibre of his musical frame by the spirit of beauty and melody.

The last but one *Popular Concert* for the season was given on Monday,—and the last concert of the *Musical Union* on Tuesday.—We have to repair an omission, though we can but do so briefly, by speaking of the favourable impression produced at one of Mr. Ella's late concerts by the pianoforte playing of M. Leschetizski. This, we imagine, may lead to further visits to our concert-room, during which we may be able to speak of his talent in detail.

Besides what has been reported on, as above, the days ending the last and beginning of this week, included pompous music at the *Crystal Palace*, at the Rose Show. Then there was Mr. Soper's second *Matinée*, at which he was playing very well, and welcome, especially in some of Beethoven's *Bagatelles*, which are coming, at last, into fashion. Herr Joachim was magnificent in Tartini's *Devil's Sonata*.—Besides this, we have had a grand Welsh Concert by Mr. J. Thomas, whose 'Llewellyn' *Cantata*, this time scored, was produced duly on Wednesday evening,—a last harp recital by Mr. Aptommas, and Chamber-Music Concerts by Miss Madelena Cronin, Miss Matilda Martin, Miss Louisa van Noorden, Madame de Tardieu de Malleville, the Mdles. Remaury, and that popular violinist, Herr Deichmann. At this some new compositions were adventured; among others, a *Duett Sonata* for Violin and Pianoforte, in playing which he was joined by Mr. Dannreuther.

PRINCESS'S.—The long-announced and somewhat deferred new play, intended for the second appearance of Mdle. Stella Colas, was produced on Saturday, under the title of 'The Monastery of St.-Just.' The new drama is an adaptation, by Mr. John Oxenford, from a play by M. Casimir Delavigne, entitled 'Don Juan d'Autriche,' which was acted in Paris in 1835, four years after the production of his 'Louis XI.' The characters of the piece are historical, though the events in which they are engaged are fictitious inventions of the dramatist. Besides the historical portrait of Don Juan, we have those also of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, whose natural son he was, and of Philip the Second, King of Spain, his legitimate issue. The dramatist has taken advantage of the fact that the Emperor, having abdicated, retired to a monastery, to present to us Charles the Fifth, as *Brother Anselmo* (Mr. H. Marston), and a good rough jolly brother he makes of him, submitting with a bad grace to the restraints of the convent. His solitude, however, is cheered by a young novice, *Peblo* (Mdle. Stella Colas), who is planning for himself the means of escape, and steals, not only the gooseberries from the garden, but the key which is to set him at large. The part presents Mdle. Colas in a comic vein, and is performed by her with so much vivacity, that it is likely to cause the public to prefer her in comic characters, for which her *petite form* renders her especially eligible. Her animation in vaudeville *roles* would insure for her an extensive and prolonged popularity. Mdle. Colas supports also, in the same drama, the character of the heroine, *Donna Florinda de Sandoval*, and has already acquired in it local reputation by her performance on the Parisian boards. *Donna Florinda* has the misfortune to be loved both by

Don Juan (Mr. John Nelson) and King Philip (Mr. George Vining). The former is under the discipline of *Don Quexada*, an old counsellor in the confidence of the late Emperor (Mr. J. W. Ray), that he may be prepared for the monastic life. His love, however, for Florinda, and preference for the profession of arms, render this purpose difficult; wherefore Philip, by a stretch of power, has him forced into a monastery. Quexada takes care that he shall be deposited in the Monastery of St.-Just, where his father has taken refuge from the cares of state. Ignorant of his birth, and of his relation to his persecutor, here Don Juan becomes acquainted with Brother Anselmo, and at once interests the imperial monk in his favour. Anselmo determines to deliver him from the toils. He commands the Prior to set him at liberty, who refuses; and it becomes needful therefore for him to cause himself to be elected Abbot, that the Prior may be compelled to obey. To accomplish this object he has to dictate three letters at once; and this incident is rendered a most exciting one by the admirable acting of Mr. H. Marston, Mr. J. W. Ray and Mdle. Stella Colas, all of whom are engaged in the scene. The second act concludes with this, and Mr. F. Lloyds, the painter of the interior of the monastery, was summoned to receive the gratulations of the audience for the beautiful set exhibited. While this part of the plot is enacting, Philip has been busy with his devices as to Florinda. To frighten her into compliance, he has her examined by the Inquisition concerning some heretical phrases which she had accidentally used; but the lady returns to her boudoir, whither he follows her, and proceeds almost to violence in his attempts on her honour. As an effectual defence, the lady endeavours to appal him by acquainting him that she is a Jewess, and almost succeeds, but the vehemence of royal passion exceeds all bounds. Juan, who is in an adjoining apartment, then rushes forth, sword in hand, which he drops on hearing that the offender is the king. Both lovers are implicated in heresy and treason, and it might go ill with them but that Brother Anselmo enters and insists on their rights being respected. Mr. Oxenford has here altered the course of M. Delavigne's drama, and made the statement of Florinda as to her being a Jewess to be an error, arising from her having been brought up as the adopted daughter of the wealthy Ben Manasseh. Obvious objections might be taken to this course, but it certainly appears to be the only one possible to procure acceptance for the drama with an English audience. The play was deservedly successful; for it is full of interest, was admirably appointed, and excellently played by the artists engaged.

OLYMPIC.—The morality, entitled 'Sense and Sensation,' has been withdrawn, and now makes way for the late Mr. R. B. Brough's burlesque of 'Masaniello,' in which Miss Raynham supports the part of the travestied hero, originally acted by Mr. Robson. This, of course, is an immense effort for a lady, but it is cleverly made. Nothing, however, can set aside the objections to an actress assuming such a part—objections which we think are perfectly reasonable, and certainly entertained by a large and respectable number of playgoers. The burlesque itself is of a more solid kind than those which have been recently produced, and is useful as showing how by excessive encouragement this species of composition has deteriorated in quality in the same proportion as it has increased in quantity.

CITY OF LONDON.—On Saturday, Lord Byron's 'Manfred' was produced at this house, the part of the sceptical Baron being entrusted to Mr. Alfred Rayner, whose fine voice makes him a fitting medium for the delivery of poetic declamation. The production of such a work at the east end is a bold step, and we trust may meet with encouragement. The appointments of the play are good, and the grouping and scenery, though on a small scale, productive of some striking effects. The house was well attended on the night of our visit, and there is every appearance of the experiment proving successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—'L'Elisir d'Amore' is to be revived next week at the Royal Italian Opera, with Mdle. Patti, Signori Mario and Ronconi. The season will close this day three weeks; so that, for the present year, 'L'Étoile' is driven into a narrow corner indeed. 'Faust' has been a gold-mine to the treasury. 'La Traviata' is to be performed to-night, as Mdle. Artot's second character. We cannot but wish that the opera were well and wholesomely out of every repertory.—Madame Miolan-Carvalho has arrived.

Mr. German Reed invites communications from any one who can assist him in his plans for establishing an *Opera di Camera* as "an institution." It must be obvious to every one that that which we have long wished for has a fair chance of coming to pass,—to wit, the establishment of comic or sentimental musical drama on a modest scale. That grand opera is, under all circumstances, difficult to support, with new singers and new compositions, the theatre in the Rue Lepelletier abundantly proves. Great acting singers, with trained voices, year by year become scarcer and scarcer, as the demand grows wider and wider; but where the requisitions are more modest, our own late and desultory experiments have made it obvious that small difficulty would exist in finding a supply. One caution, however, cannot be too early offered. That entertainments of the kind cannot be maintained in a flourishing state without an orchestra and chorus (however small be the scale of both) we are convinced. The substitute attempted the other day at Madame Louisa Vinning's concert, when Mr. Benedict's operetta was performed, consisting of a harp, a *harmonium*, (we think) a *cornet à piston*, in addition to the Patent Grand, was not satisfactory, though affording greater variety, of course, than a pianoforte alone, by way of accompaniment.

Herr Molique's Mass has been for a third time performed at the Catholic Church in Somers Town. This excellent and sterling composition, sure to live (if life depends on reality), will, we hope, shortly be published.

The Forty Melodies of Meyerbeer, collected and revised by himself many years ago, and with a promise on his part to make considerable additions for this country (a promise never to be fulfilled), will, we hear, be shortly published, with English text paraphrased, some years since, by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, at the composer's instance.

M. Mermet's new opera, 'Roland,' promised for March at the Grand Opéra of Paris, and which we were temperate enough to expect for May, will now, it is said, not be produced there before the first days of August. The Parisians (though they would scorn the imputation) are more patient under false promises and procrastination than the Londoners.

The provincial musical festival seems to be growing into an institution in France. From southwards the *Gazette Musicale* reports, with praise, on the Congress at Niort, where Handel's 'Alexander's Feast' was the main work. From the north comes to the same journal a good account of the late meeting of many Orpheonists at Caen.

'Sylvie,' a new essay, at the Opéra Comique, music by M. Guiraud, seems to have had a contested success, to judge from the *feuilleton* of the *Journal des Débats*. The composer, however, has been offered a commission for a second and more important opera by the management of the same theatre.

A Mdle. de Mürska has appeared at Berlin as a *prima donna*. Knowing, as we do, what manner of opera-singers command the public there, we wait for accounts more to be relied on than those of the German "Fourth Estate."

There is to be a monster gathering of part-singing societies next year at Dresden.

The last and youngest of the three singing sisters Sessi, who in their day were popular as opera-singers in Germany, Madame Neumann-Sessi, died the other day, at Vienna, aged seventy-four.—Madame Montenegro, another *prima donna* of some Continental renown (since her name, it is said, is graven on a marble tablet in the Teatro della Scala), and who, among others, was tried here by Mr. Lumley, is dead, at Naples.—To this obituary list may be added the name of Signor

Ruggiero Manna, a maestro, who, we are told, wrote much church music, besides three operas. He departed this life at Cremona.

MISCELLANEA

Lord Bacon's Religious Faith.—With reference to the notice in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, of 'Selections from the Writings of Lord Bacon,' published by the Religious Tract Society, in which we spoke of the neglect of Bacon's religious writings and opinions, a Correspondent, Mr. S. W. Young, sends us the following passage from an anonymous writer, published in 1833:—"The Theological Tracts may be justly classed amongst the most delightful of Bacon's writings. He was a divine as well as a philosopher. He could have had no sympathy with that scholarship, which is equally proud of its intimate acquaintance with heathenism and its perfect indifference to the true religion. All other intellectual arts were subordinate, if not subservient to this; and solemn allusions and appeals are frequent throughout his greater works. But the few tracts which have been preserved under this title present the most exquisite memorials of his piety. The Bible was just the book for such a mind. Its wondrous contents satisfied all the conditions of his nature, and met the necessities of his case. His intellect, with all its vast yearnings, received illumination and expansion; his heart, with all its unutterable anxieties, found purity and rest. Without for one moment exalting a professor of religion into its patron, we can conceive of nothing more truly beautiful or becoming than the adhesion of such a spirit to such a revelation. No one since Solomon's time had such good reason to pronounce the 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity,'—and no one stood more in need of that refuge which had been set up for a world. The renown which was to increase with ages could not impart the peace which he needed, with the meanness of his fellow probationers. He knew full well, that all that he had done for good and evil, would undergo the most rigid scrutiny, and perhaps, that he should be singled out to be ennobled and branded as 'The greatest, brightest, meanest of mankind!' What a withering wreath, then, the laurel that decked his anxious brow! What hollow sounds the many echoes of fame that fell on his prophetic ear! But if the effusions we are now to notice, were the transcripts of his heart, (and who amongst his depreciators will refuse him this sanctuary?) the fact of his comfort is established, and a great mystery in life cleared up. This fact has been strangely overlooked and forgotten, both by panegyrists and detractors; and therefore these productions, so far as they are strictly devotional, have been utterly neglected. The former, not daring to probe the whole character, pass them by with an ignorant or false fastidiousness; and the latter, incapable of reconciling practical delinquency with repentant and exalted piety, only permit their baffled metaphysics to increase their virtuous animosity. It is upon Christian grounds alone that we can form a true and fair estimate of Bacon's character. Take all that is said for and against him—let it be assumed that all the glory and the shame may be predicated of him—what can the mere worldling, mere politician, mere novelist, or mere philosopher, make of him! They impute to him everything harsh, ungenerous, and heartless, and resolve him into a mass of inconsistencies. A sceptic of ordinary ingenuity, who did not hold by the *idola tribus* of any of these respective impugnors, might fling back the charges on themselves, and show that there is not a single action for which they condemn Verulam for which they might not be as justly condemned themselves. This would be no justification we admit, but it stops their mouths, and enables us to carry his character to a higher tribunal—the Christian's, who judges of him by a purer law, and yet pronounces a gentler and more generous verdict."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. E. S.—W. F. G.—M. M.—S. L.—E. T.—H. H.—E. W. F.—Suttoniensis—received.

Erratum.—In *Athenæum*, June 25, British Meteorological Society, for Dr. Triage, the last name on the Council, read G. J. Symonds.

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Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
October..... 1836	49	1000	£. s. d. 48 11 8	£. s. d. 0 7 10	89
March..... 1840	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January..... 1850	36	1000	29 10 0	10 12 8	64
December..... 1850	53	2000	135 0 0	64 6 8	49
January..... 1859	35	500	14 11 8	9 3 8	374
January..... 1850	40	3000	132 0 0	98 7 10	254

The following are a few instances wherein the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next Five Years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
April..... 1836	34	1000	£. s. d. 22 0 0	£. s. d. 8 3 8
August..... 1836	56	500	20 3 4	9 1 3
March..... 1837	60	2000	135 3 4	75 6 8
March..... 1843	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4

Amount of Claims paid £1,453,608 6 10
Gross Annual Income £378,337 17 10
Accumulated Fund £2,805,056 14 9

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The Company is formed for the purpose of carrying into effect an agreement made for the purchase of the undermentioned Coal, Iron, and other Works, which have for a long time been carried on with very satisfactory results by private individuals, and are capable of considerable expansion with greatly increased profits.

The Properties and Works have been purchased on very favourable terms, on valuations made by eminent mining engineers.

1. The Ebbw Vale Collieries and Iron Works.
 2. The Sirhowy Collieries and Iron Works.
 3. The Victoria Collieries and Iron Works.
 4. The Abersycham Collieries and Iron Works.
 5. The Pontypool Collieries and Iron and Tin-plate Works.
 6. The Abercrom Collieries and the Chapel Farm Estate.
 7. Wharves and Landing Stages at Newport.
 8. All the Mines in the County of Monmouth.
 9. Hematite Iron and Coal Gales or Royalties in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester.
 10. The Brendon Hills Carbonate of Iron or Spathose Mines, in the County of Somerset.
- And the Estates comprise—
3,254 acres of Freehold Land and Mines.
7,215 acres of Leasehold Mines, agreements for leases having upwards of 50 years unexpired.
2,137 acres of Leasehold Mines, having from 10 to 50 years unexpired.
700 acres of Mines in the Forest of Dean, held under a Crown Lease, renewable in perpetuity for periods of 21 years.

About 9 miles in length, or about 3,000 acres, on the course of the Spacious Iron Ore veins, in Somersetshire, under leases for about 50 years unexpired.
The Leasehold Coal and Iron-stone Royalties are held on very moderate terms.

There are upwards of 2,000 Houses and Cottages on the Freehold and Leasehold Estates.

The Rentals from Land, Farms, and Houses amount to about 14,000l. a year.

The works afford employment to more than 15,000 persons, representing a population of 50,000 people.

Schools for the accommodation of 2,200 children and a Mechanics' Institute have been erected upon the estates.

There are 23 Blast-Furnaces, of which 16 are in operation at the present time—three being cold blast.

The present Annual Produce of the various Collieries is 550,000 tons of coal, and this quantity, can with a comparatively small outlay, be increased to 1,500,000 tons annually. The produce of Iron-stone is 280,000 tons annually, which can be increased to 450,000 tons.

The iron-making Coals on these properties are of a superior quality, free from sulphur, and eminently adapted for the manufacture of the best class of Iron or Steel.

The present Annual Produce of the Furnaces is about 130,000 tons of Pig Iron, including 12,000 tons of converted Cold Blast, but the arrangements are adapted for the production of 130,000 tons. About 90,000 tons of Rails and finished Iron are sold annually, which can be increased to 120,000 tons with the present appliances.

All the properties are very favourably placed in regard to situation of Works and facilities of Transport. The Coal and iron-stone Mines, which are now drained and proved, will supply the present consumption, without any material increase of dead charges or outlay of capital, for upwards of 50 years, and with a small outlay will yield a further supply of 600,000 tons of Coal per annum, for Household and Steam purposes, for a like period.

The Hematite Iron Ore and Coal properties, held in the

Forest of Dean, will shortly be opened, and placed in direct communication by railway with the various Iron Works—the distances between which, and the place of production will be from 25 to 42 miles only; whilst this class of Ore is now carried to the works 350 miles by water and 30 miles by rail.

The Forest of Dean Ore contains from 25 to 42 per cent. of Iron, and is well known for its superior quality over other Hematite Ores for the manufacture of the best Iron and Steel. It is estimated that, when fully opened, the Mines now held by the Company will produce 100,000 tons annually for 50 years.

The very extensive and valuable Mines of Spathose Iron Ore, in Somersetshire, belonging exclusively to the Company, are the only mines of their kind now being worked in Great Britain (excepting the small veins found in the Durham Lead Mines). When these Mines are fully developed, the Works of the Company will possess advantages greater than any other Works, in the supply of this most valuable material for the manufacture of the best quality of Iron and Steel. And the cost of producing Spiegeleisen (Pig Iron) with this Ore will not exceed half the present cost of Spiegeleisen delivered in England from Germany, which country furnishes nearly the whole of the supply required for the present consumption.

The Directors have agreed for a Licence for the Manufacture of Steel by the Bessemer Process, which, from the peculiar resources they possess, they will be enabled to produce in very large quantities, and at a price that, in comparison with other Works, will insure to them the same advantages in the manufacture of Steel Rails as the Ebbw Vale Company has so long enjoyed in respect of Iron Rails.

The stocks of Material and Finished Iron will be taken at the cost-price, as entered in the books at the last Stock-taking in September, 1863, and are to be paid for within six months.

The contracts on hand, which are large, and at remunerative prices, will be transferred to the new Company.

Mr. Abraham Darby, the principal proprietor and managing partner of the whole of the concerns comprised in the present purchase, will undertake the duties of Chairman of the Board, and has consented to act as Managing Director for a period of five years, thereby securing to the new Company the benefit of his long practical experience in the management of the Works.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, also a proprietor in all the above concerns, and who for many years, as the London Partner, has had the principal management of the commercial operations, will, under the direction of the Board, conduct the business of the Company, as heretofore.

From certified reports on the profits of the various Works, extending over a considerable period, and from a due consideration of the advantages possessed by the Company, the Directors feel justified in anticipating, that the annual Dividends will be such as to give satisfaction to the Shareholders.

The Vendors will subscribe for Shares in the Company to the extent of half a million sterling.

Three hundred thousand pounds of the purchase-money will be paid within two months and the remainder by six equal half-yearly instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

No promotion money or other similar payment will be made.

Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the Bank of England and its several Branches, or the Brokers, or from the undersigned, by whom any further information required will be furnished.

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